

# The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 55, NO. 33

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1922

PRICE THREE CENTS

## STATE FAIR ENTRIES

Many Contestants Will Compete For The Premiums

### WILL OPEN ON LABOR DAY

From the manner in which entries for fancy work have been received at the office of the Delaware State Fair in the past few days, the competition in the various lines of work of this character at the fair, which opens at Elsmere on Labor Day, will be the most interesting in the fair's history. One of the pleasing features is that a majority of the contestants in embroidery and crocheting and preserving and cooking who have signified their intention to try for prizes are Delaware women. The fair always has its steady quota of entrants from the rural sections, for without these it wouldn't have the necessary atmosphere to make it the success it has always proved to be.

Upwards of 12 herds of Hereford cattle from as many states have entered for the National Show, which is to be a big cattle feature of the fair. This means that upwards of 200 prize cattle, cows and bulls will be entered. The annual cattle parade on Thursday afternoon, will be the most spectacular display of its character ever witnessed at a State Fair. The way things look now there will be more than 30 carloads of western steers sold to cattle growers of this section as a result of the fair. Plans for the automobile races on Friday afternoon of the fair are going forward successfully. Some of the speediest motor racers in the east are among those who will try their skill and risk their necks in the contests arranged, and because the meet on Fourth of July was partly spoiled by the rain, will mean that Manager Cox, according to his promises then, will run off one or two extra contests at the fair in addition to the regular program.

## STATE AND PENINSULA

Packing houses in Sussex county have begun canning tomatoes.

Good will Fire Company, New Castle, cleared about \$4600 at the carnival last week.

The Town Council of Milton is endeavoring to enforce the State automobile laws.

One of the big Milton packing plants is now busy canning lima beans and expects to pack 25,000 cases.

With no contests promised in the State primaries but few voters registered Saturday in Sussex county.

Thirty thousand barrels of fish caught by four fishing boats out of Lewes last week makes the largest catch known in 12 years.

Poultry men in Sussex county are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the typhoid in poultry now in New Castle county.

Delaware high school teachers of agriculture were at Pennsylvania State College last week as required by the State vocational law.

Mrs. George R. Ash, owner and editor of the Cecil Democrat, Elkton, who has been seriously ill of heart trouble, is somewhat improved.

Continued rains have made cantaloupes in Sussex county without flavor and rotted so many that some of the growers will not even make enough to pay their seed and fertilizer bills.

A carnival on the armory grounds during the week for the benefit of the Elkton baseball team closed Saturday night. The affair was a success in both attendance and finances. About \$2,500 was realized.

Word has been received in Wilmington that the United States Coal Commission has approved the request of Leon Walker, head of the Delaware Fuel Commission, for priority need in Delaware. One ton of pea coal is limited to each consumer.

Samuel A. Fortner and Henry D. Boyer, of Smyrna, are candidates for the Democratic nomination for Levy Court commissioners from the first, second, third and fifth legislative districts of Kent county, and Samuel C. Ransom is a candidate for the Republican nomination.

## Republican Meeting

A meeting of the Republicans of St. Georges Hundred will be held in Red Men's Hall in Odessa, Wednesday evening next, Aug. 23, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of naming Legislative and Levy Court candidates, and transacting other routine business. A full attendance is desired.

ALEXANDER P. CORBIT,  
Chairman of Hd. Com.

## Why We Are in Business

You investors who have conservative principles are the backbone of the country's business. But how many of you can investigate as thoroughly as you would like the conditions governing any given industry? That's where we come in.

How many of you could personally supervise, audit and examine all the operations of a plant where your money was invested? We can and we do—FOR YOU. The R. L. Dolings Co., Representatives, R. F. Fennimore, Middletown, Del., and R. H. Denney, Smyrna, Del.

## OBITUARY

### Mrs. Nettie Wright

Mrs. Nettie Wright, wife of Frank Wright, died at her home, near Port Penn, at 6:30 o'clock, last Sunday evening, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Wright was about 58 years of age, and had been a long sufferer from a complication of diseases.

She leaves to mourn her death a husband, one daughter and five sons.

Funeral services were held at her late home Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, the interment being made in Hickory Grove cemetery.

Her five sons and George Kennett, Jr., acted as pall-bearers.

### Rev. Samuel M. Perry

Rev. Samuel M. Perry, a former pastor of the Chesapeake City, Md., Presbyterian Church and who after retiring from active service resided for several years at Elkton, Md., died on Saturday at the home of his niece, Mrs. Howard B. Shipley, in Baltimore, Md., aged 83 years. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. J. Edward Damare, of Washington, D. C. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning and the remains taken to Smyrna for interment.

Townsend Correspondent

### John W. Garey

John W. Garey, aged 54 years, died at his home in Atlantic City, N. J., Wednesday night, from a stroke of apoplexy. Deceased was a brother-in-law of United States Marshall Walter S. Money, of Townsend, and a former resident of Wilmington where he served on the Board of Health. He is survived by a widow and three children.

The remains were brought to the home of Mr. Money where funeral services will be held at two o'clock Sunday afternoon, and interment will be made in Townsend cemetery.

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

### EPISCOPAL

Sunday, August 20th, 1922. The 10th Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10:30 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon.

7:30 P. M. Evening prayer and address.

"Honest, I like to go to Church." It's no hardship, no privation to leave the Sunday newspaper until afternoon, and go to Church in the morning to worship God. I should feel like a heathen—or worse—if I neglected Divine worship. "Every good gift comes from above, from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning." The mere grateful acknowledgment of His gifts, which honor demands, is enough to take me to Church. But, honest, I like to go to Church! It's the bright spot in the whole week for me.

Not Good If Detached! This is the coupon on your railroad ticket. It is true of a Christian, too. The detached Christian is not a good Christian. Christianity is social. To be a member of Christ is to be a member of His Body the Church. "Like a mighty A," my moves the Church of God; detached skirmishers who are under discipline and in no ordered group are hindering instead of helping.

Thursday, August 24th. St. Bartholomew's Day. Service, Holy Communion, at 10:30 A. M. "When thou wast under the fig-tree, I saw thee." St. John 1:58. St. Bartholomew was one of the twelve apostles, and is generally believed to be identical with the Nathanael whom Jesus saw "under the fig-tree," before mortal eyes could have discerned him, and of whom Christ said, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." He preached the Gospel in Arabia and India, travelled through Asia, and finally settled in the city of Armenia; where he was most cruelly martyred by the idolatrous people who tried to turn to the faith of Christ. Let us try to imitate the example of his ready faith and patient obedience, that we may be "faithful over a few things," and, with him, hereafter "enter into the joy of our Lord."

### Buy Them Now

Have you bought your bonds for the new Opera House? If not you had better do so today. They are backed by securities that make them safe.

### It Was "Farmers' Day"

With several hundred persons in attendance the annual Farmers' picnic was held at Augustine Pier last Thursday.

The feature of the day was the address delivered by Howard Selby, Manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, of Springfield, Mass. His subject was "Co-operation in Buying" and he pointed out to the farmers the many advantages they obtained by clubbing together and buying their seeds, fertilizers and like. The farmers from this section were very much interested in the topic as this form of buying has already been tried out by the Delaware farmers and has proven successful. Mr. Selby pointed out many additional advantages.

There was a general good time had by all those present, and the Middletown section was well represented at the picnic.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

### IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Wednesday the Watkins Packing Company in Odessa started their annual pack of corn.

The Smyrna Firemen's Carnival will open this (Saturday) evening, August 19 and close on August 26.

The soldier bonus bill will be taken up by the Senate on August 21, with its proponents claiming a speedy passage for it.

The many persons of Middletown who have gardens in the rear of their homes are "harvesting bumper crops" this year.

Miss Charlotte Peverley entertained five tables at bridge at her home near town, Tuesday afternoon, from 2:30 to 5 o'clock.

Present indications are that the student body at the University of Delaware, at Newark, at its opening in September will be the largest in its history.

The extensive amount of work done on the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal is furnishing employment for large gangs of men in Chesapeake City, Md., section.

The committee in charge of the Odd Fellows Carnival recently held at St. Georges announces that \$500 was realized above expenses. This was not as good as last year, as rainy weather interfered.

There has been a decline in the percentage of deaths among the people of Delaware during the period of five years from 1916 to 1921, amounting to more than 38 per cent, as compared with the deaths for any previous period, according to figures issued by the office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The registration on Saturday revealed the oldest resident of Delaware City or of Red Lion hundred when Mrs. Caroline Bayard, an old colored woman, registered and gave her age as 102. She stated that she was born during the year 1820 on a farm near Delaware City, now occupied by and known as the John Higgins farm.

I. H. Crossland, of near St. Georges had his shoulder dislocated Monday afternoon, and had to be rushed to the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington, in order to have it reset. Mr. Crossland was holding a young mare by the head and was examining it when the horse threw up its head so suddenly and with such force that his shoulder was dislocated before he could remove his arm.

The canning factories at St. Georges and Armstrong are working full time this week canning sugar corn. Work began last Thursday at both factories and is running to capacity, packing up until twelve o'clock every night. Fifteen hundred cases of corn are being packed daily. The corn is in excellent condition this year for packing. Some foreign labor is being used in the St. Georges factory, but at Armstrong all the help is local.

We do Tin Roofing, Spouting, Electric Wiring and Delco Light Products. ENNIS GARAGE, Odessa, Del.

## BASE BALL

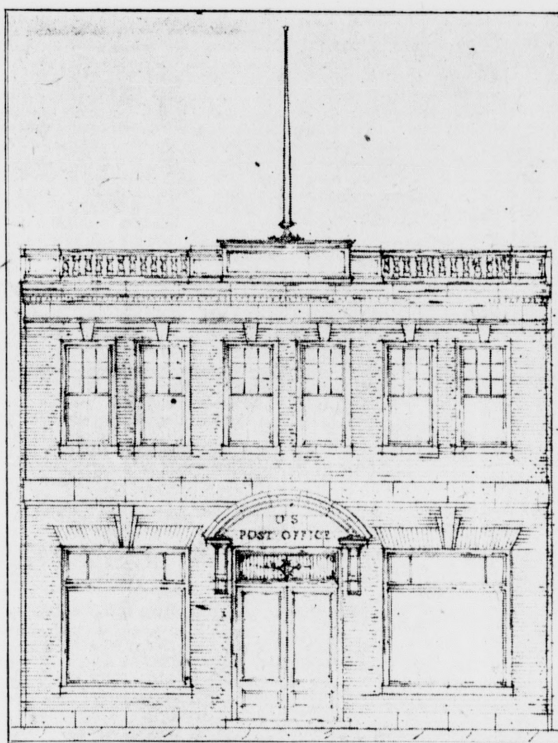
Manager Jones and his "Sun Dodgers" have had a very successful week, having played three games, winning them all. On Saturday last they defeated Smyrna by the score of 11 to 9 in a very well played game. Whitlock and Segelken were the battery for the home team.

On Wednesday evening Hughes' All-stars of Wilmington played a twilight game with the "Dodgers," on the local diamond and were defeated by the score of 4 to 3. Carrow and Segelken served as the battery for Middletown.

Thursday evening the local team visited Townsend and played a twilight game with a team of that place, and succeeding in winning by the close score of 7 to 6. Whitlock and Weber acted as the battery for Middletown and their good work was a feature of the game.

### WARWICK TO-DAY

The "Sun Dodgers" will play Bayard Vinyard's celebrated "Fence Busters," at Academy Park this (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock. Come out and see this game.



MIDDLETOWN'S NEW POSTOFFICE BUILDING

This fine two-story building is to be erected by Mr. Walter S. Letherbury on the vacant lot adjoining his store, at a cost of \$15,000, and will be the home of the local postoffice. It is to be constructed of pressed brick with tile trimmings, with floor dimensions 35x53 ft., and is to be ready for occupancy within 90 days.

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## FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Master Roland Helmeyer is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel have returned home from a sojourn at Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Helen Dugan visited friends and relatives at Kirkwood and New Castle this week.

Mrs. J. Z. Crossland spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Harry Spicer, near Laurel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ringold Richards, of Claymont, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mrs. James E. Walls and sons have returned home, after a month's stay at Oak Orchard.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Wilmington, visited his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard, Sunday.

Mrs. Elwood S. Garrett, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Richards, of Overbrook, Pa., were week-end guests at their homes here.

Miss Ethel Jarrell, of near town, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Shorts, in Wilmington.

Mrs. Theodore V. Whitlock spent Sunday with her daughter Mrs. Allen E. Evans at Trainer, Pa.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bone, of Madisonville, Ky., are guests of her brother Dr. D. W. Lewis and wife.

Miss Elva Freeman, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Marker, daughter and son, of Mt. Pleasant, visited relatives in New Castle on Sunday.

Mr. E. R. Marker and daughter Miss Mabel, of Mt. Pleasant, spent Monday in the lower part of Delaware.

Mr. Julian Green and Miss Dorothy Green, of Philadelphia are visiting their aunt Mrs. Thomas Taylor.

Mr. E. A. Goldsborough, of Chester, Pa., was a week-end guest of his father, Mr. George Goldsborough.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel, of Port Penn, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Corbit Vinyard.

Misses May and Mabel Marker, of near Mt. Pleasant, spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. B. H. Pleasanton.

Miss Margaret Fouracre, of Wilmington, is spending several days with her brother Mr. Thomas S. Fouracre and family.

Judge and Mrs. Richard S. Rodney and daughters, of New Castle, have been visiting her mother, Mrs. E. C. Green, this week.

Mrs. E. M. Embree and son, Mr. Pierson Embree, of West Chester, Pa., spent Sunday with Mr. Fred Brady and daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craddock and Miss Frances Craddock, of Philadelphia, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kates.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Ennis and son Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Ennis and Mrs. Mable Ennis were Betterton, Md., visitors Sunday.

Mrs. J. Frank Penington and Miss Jessie C. Shephard were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Richards at Overbrook, Pa., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Knight Paxson and Master James E. Paxson, of Elkins Park, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wright S. Coppage, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pool and daughter Miss Letitia, and son Mr. John Pool, and Miss May Beaton are spending sometime at Rehoboth.

Masters John Crossland, Jr., and Leonard Warren, of Claymont, were week-end guests of the former's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. William Green and daughter Mattie, of Highland Park, Pa. have returned home after spending sometime with his sister Mrs. Thomas Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schagrin and their guest, Miss Sarah Stein, were dinner guests Tuesday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Grant, at West Chester, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schagrin and Miss Sarah Stein were guests of honor at a theatre party, Wednesday evening given by Miss Helen Seiler, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Shestack, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Alexander Berkman, of Schenectady, N. Y., are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Alston entertained over Sunday Miss Margaret Janey, of Baltimore, Md., and Mr. Charles Norris and sister, Miss Mable, of Still Pond, Md.

Mrs. Clarence George and two sons, Masters Van and Harry, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert George, have returned to their home in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. John J. Sullivan, of Warwick, is entertaining Miss Margaret Young, Miss Mary B. Hunt, Miss Agnes V. Plant and Mrs. Marguerite L. Grooms from Washington, D. C.

### Card Party

The New Century Club held its weekly card party at the home of Miss Helen Shallcross, Thursday morning, and 24 ladies participated in the games. Mrs. Guerker won first prize in Five Hundred and Miss Caroline Fouracre won first in Bridge.

## COAL PROCLAMATION

A Grave Situation Exists Which Threatens Distress And Suffering

### STATE COMMISSION ORGANIZED

It is now apparent that owing to the increasing shortage of coal, a grave emergency exists which threatens industrial stagnation and great distress and suffering on the part of our people during the coming winter. At the request of President Harding and with the general welfare of our people throughout Delaware at heart, I have created a State Coal Commission to co-operate with the Federal Fuel Commission to secure coal supplies, also to regulate the conservation, distribution and sale of said coal within the State.

I have appointed as members of said Commission, Leon Walker, Chairman, Robert D. Kemp, Henry P. Scott, Jr., and John E. Walker, all of Wilmington; Jesse L. Shepherd, Middletown; Charles B. Wilson Dover; Garrett S. Harrington, Harrington; L. Lee Layton, Jr., Georgetown; Hon. John G. Townsend, Jr., Seelyville.

The Commission has organized and established headquarters at No. 7 East Ninth Street, in the City of Wilmington, and will immediately begin to function.

I, therefore, as Chief Executive of the State, now call upon all loyal citizens, firms, corporations and business houses in general to co-operate with the Commission and comply with its orders, in its efforts to serve the State in this emergency. I have promised the members of the Commission my hearty support in the enforcement of such regulations as they may deem necessary to make for the procurement, distribution and sale of all coal supplies, to the end that the greatest good of the largest number of our people may best be served during this emergency.

WILLIAM D. DENNEY,  
Governor of Delaware.  
Dover, Delaware,  
August 15, 1922

## FINED FOR STEALING TURKEYS

Frank Knownski of Poplar street, Wilmington, was fined \$19.50 by Magistrate Vinton, at St. Georges, Tuesday afternoon, for attempting to steal turkeys from the flock of Mrs. Henry Curlett who lives on a farm along the Dutch Neck Road near that town.

Knownski and a companion were on a motorcycle and were on their way to Augustine Beach when they invaded the premises of the Curlett farm. They had filled the motorcycle side with sugar corn and had taken two turkeys and were making for the car when William Morrow, who lives on a farm near the Curlett's, spied them. He gave chase but they disappeared down the road in their motorcycle. Morrow ran up to the Curlett house and told them what had happened. Mrs. Curlett's daughter got out her father's Dodge truck and she and Morrow started in pursuit of the motorcycle. They picked up Raymond Reynolds and Walter North and soon caught sight of the fleeing car. Knownski's companion jumped from the car and escaped and Knownski himself abandoned the motorcycle as the Dodge truck was nearly up to him and took to the fields. Morrow and his companions ran him down, however, and took him to St. Georges where his trial was held, and the \$19.50 fine imposed.

### Canal Work Progressing

The work of constructing the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will be completed in three or four years it was said Saturday at the office of chief engineer of the army, at Washington, D. C., who is charged with the work. The appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the work in converting the canal into a modern sea level waterway will be carried on as rapidly as possible. The plans call for deepening the canal from 9 to 12 feet at mean low tide, the elimination of the three locks which is impeding transportation. This will make the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal the same depth as the New York Barge Canal, which carries vessels as large as 2000 tons.

### Eliminating Grade Crossing

Work has begun in earnest on the new railroad crossing at State Road, which will tunnel beneath the road bed. For the past week about 20 workmen have been engaged in driving piling, bracing the roadbed elevation and clearing underbrush. The new roadway has been cut through the stretch of wood on the south side of the tracks, and the present time a steam shovel is cutting a roadway through the field between the woods and the end of the present highway. The cut will average about eight feet through the field.

### Local Canneries Running

Baker's corn and tomato canneries are both running, and from present indications will have one of the largest packs in the history of these two canning houses. A large number of workmen from Baltimore arrived on Saturday last, and will remain here until the season ends. The quality of both corn and tomatoes is pronounced to be good and the outlook for large yields is fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert George had as their dinner guests on Tuesday of last week Mrs. Mary Pleasanton, Miss Mary Pleasanton, and Mrs. Clarence George and two sons, of Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Amy R. Piser, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt. Master Jack Piser, of near town, accompanied his aunt home, and will spend sometime with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Schagrin entertained at dinner Thursday evening Misses Sarah Stein, of Baltimore, Md.; Helen Seiler, of Wilmington; Messrs. Albert Seiler and William Feinberg, of Wilmington.

### SELECT NAME FOR THEATRE

Ever since we broke ground for the erection of our new theatre, people have been inquiring what name we would choose for same.

Now to be fair with everyone we want you to select the name. What shall it be? No favors will be shown, everyone has an equal chance to name this beautiful theatre.

My proposition is as follows: Each person is entitled to suggest one name only. You are to write the name you would have us give the new theatre plainly, dating your letter, signing your full name and have it in my office not later than Monday noon, August 28th, at which time three judges will be appointed to pick out the most suitable name. I will sit with the judges and have the same voice in choosing the winner as they have.

If you are the winner in this contest a free pass for one month to said theatre will be yours, and you may use it every night if you desire.

Now friends get busy. You know a pretty name that will be in keeping with this theatre and town. We will publish all names in this paper the week of the 28th, and name the winner.

In order not to get confused by some party picking the same name as you, we will have to go by the following rule. If your name comes in on the morning of the 21st, you will have the preference over the one that comes in on the afternoon of that day, or a later date during the week.

If there is anything you do not understand I will be glad to explain my plan to you. Mail all letters to J. E. Lewis, Middletown, Del.

Thanking you in advance for your interest in selecting a name for the local theatre, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
JAMES E. LEWIS.

### Tendered Delightful Surprise

A delightful surprise was given Mr. Eugene E. Paxson, Monday, Aug. 14th, at his home "Bohemia Manor Place," in the form of an all day picnic.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Knight Paxson and Master James E. Paxson, of Elkins Park, Pa.; Miss Julia W. Ellison and Mrs. Fowler, of Porter; Mrs. Sewell S. Holten, of Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. Morris F. Eliason, Misses Elsie P. and Marjorie F., and J. Franklin Eliason, 24, Mr. and Mrs. Wright S. Coppage, of near town; Mrs. Aaron K. Paxson and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Paxson and Master E. Curtis Paxson.

The day was completed by dancing and music with the usual refreshments of ice cream and cake. Friends called in the evening with best wishes and gifts for Mr. Paxson. Among them were: Mrs. Harry Ellison, Misses Annie and Susie Ellison and Mrs. J. H. Emerson, of this town.

### Democratic Delegates Named

At a Democratic meeting held in Red Men's Hall, in Odessa, Wednesday evening, the following delegates were named to represent St. Georges Hundred at the State Convention to be held in Dover, August 29th, 1922: Henry L. Davis, 1st district; William Ellis, 2d; Miss Marie T. Lockwood, 3d; Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine, 4th; Dr. D. W. Lewis and Miss Martha Yearsley, delegates at large. Alternates, James Keegan, 1st; Edward Webb, 2d; Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran, 3d; Mrs. W. B. Biggs, 4th; J. B. Foard and McCoy Yearsley, at large.

### \$2,500,000 For C. & D. Canal

WASHINGTON, AUG. 11.—Final allotment of \$35,604,250 of the funds appropriated by Congress for river and harbor improvement work during the fiscal year 1923, made by the chief of army engineers, was announced to-day by the War Department.

Congress appropriated \$42,215,000, of which approximately \$7,000,000 has been reserved for future emergency expenditures.

The allotments include: Boston harbor, \$40,000; New York harbor, including East River and channels, \$2,355,000; Delaware river, Trenton-to-sea, \$3,125,000; Baltimore harbor and channels, \$300,000; inland waterway, (canal), Delaware river to Chesapeake Bay, \$2,500,000.

### Aged Colored Woman Dead

After an illness of several months Jennie Jones, who was for many years employed at the Middletown Hotel died at the home of James Jenkins early Wednesday morning.

Deceased was noted as a fine cook and her services were always in demand. Her funeral services were held Friday afternoon and interment took place in Dale's cemetery.



## The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE  
Published Every Saturday Morning  
At Middletown, New Castle Co., Del.  
—BY—  
THOS. S. FOURACRE, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Post Office at Middletown, Del.,  
as second-class matter

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1922

### DENOUNCES WILSONISM

THE efforts of President Harding and the Republican Congress to get the Government out of business and to put more business in government has at last won the support of a Democrat—Senator Stanley, of Kentucky. In a recent address in the Senate, Mr. Stanley complained of the number of government bureaus that have been created in recent years, asserting that "There is more power to-day exerted in these marble sarcophagi by unknown experts than by courts themselves. The cost has become unbearable." To this Senator Warren, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriation responded that he would have no differences with Stanley on this subject, also remarking that the Kentucky Senator "knows full well how and where and through whom these bureaus and this bureaucracy have been inspired and started." The records show that the Wilson administration was the great offender in the creation of bureaus that have more power than courts themselves.

### THE FARMER'S FRIEND

MR. DEAN, publicity manager for the striking railway men, will get little support for his assertion that the Republican party has been antagonistic to the farmers. A Republican Congress revived the War Finance Corporation, which the Democrats had permitted to die, and they passed the bill over Wilson's veto. Since that act was passed, the Finance Corporation has advanced to aid in the orderly marketing of crops of all kinds, and has advanced \$87,000,000 for the financing of marketing of the crops now growing. Moreover, the Republican Congress passed the emergency Agricultural tariff bill, over the opposition of Democrats. If the farmers will not support the Republican party, they certainly won't vote for Democrats.

### SHIPS GET CUSTOMERS

SAMUEL VAUCLAIN, whose company manufactures locomotives for sale all over the world, says that what he wants is not a few big orders but a lot of regular customers. That is what all American industry needs, and the only way we can have it is by establishing a merchant marine that will supply regular shipping service to all parts of the world.

### EQUAL TO ALL EMERGENCIES

Little Thing Like the Running Out of Oil for His Engine Easily Overcome by Traveler.

How we all enjoy stories with a resourceful hero! No cornered hero of romance ever showed more ingenuity than Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews showed when he ran out of motor oil on the Gobi desert. We quote Mr. Andrews' exploit as he narrates it in *Natural History*:

We were returning to Kaigan from Urga, the capital of Mongolia, when we made our discovery. Since the oil had all leaked out of the cans, and we could not get more farther, we were debating what to do. Then as our car swung over the summit of a rise we saw the white tent and the grunting camels of an enormous caravan. Of course Mongolia would have mutton fat, why not use that for oil?

The caravan leader assured us that he had plenty, and in ten minutes a great pot of fat was warming over the fire. We poured it into the motor and proceeded merrily on our way, but there was one serious obstacle to our enjoying that ride. We had had little food for some time and were very hungry, and when the engine began to warm a most tantalizing odor of roast lamb rose from the car. Shortly I imagined that I could even smell mutton sauce.

On another occasion when we were without cup grease for the cars Mrs. Andrews sacrificed all the cold cream and vaseline that she had prepared for a summer in the field. We also substituted Mongol cheese with good results.—Youth's Companion.

**Fireworks Development.**  
Few industries have shown more development within a century than that of making fireworks. The fireworks makers have not only made important contributions to the art themselves, but have taken advantage of many discoveries and refinements made by others in chemistry and mechanics.

The colors given to fireworks are produced by mineral salts, copper being made to produce green and blue; barium, green; sodium, yellow; calcium, red; and strontium, crimson. These salts are arranged in combinations with meal powder and other ingredients for star compositions, rockets, shells, roman candles and the like are almost without number. Among the "hot places" are portraits, lettered messages, "smoke suns," fireworks, palm trees, and other things.

## THE SACRIFICE

By GRACE O. WEATHERBY

There was a little breathless silence while, with fingers that shook a trifle, Anthony Pyrtton slipped a gleaming diamond on the third finger of a small white hand that lay coldly passive in his.

The girl's face was deadly pale, her eyes wide and very blue, her lips compressed ever so slightly. You see, this was rather an ordeal for the gay Marion. She didn't love Anthony the least little bit! It was one of those unfortunate affairs where love is sacrificed on the altar of family protection, and yet there was a strange twist to it that seldom enters into the rich-man-poor-girl stories.

Anthony wasn't the sleek, smooth gentleman that the rich man usually is. He was just a plain, homely man, with long, lanky legs that moved a trifle awkwardly, and eyes that reminded the exasperated Marion of a faithful dog she once had. What matter if he did have millions? He wasn't the type of man she could love.

These were the thoughts that finally prevailed upon the girl to give up her dream of love and to place her hand in Anthony's when he proffered the ring.

"Marion," his voice was husky with eagerness. "I know you don't love me, but, honey, I'm going to try my best to make you very happy."

And so—she was married. With mother and dad installed in the big house on the hill where there was no cold, nor hunger, nor housework, nor worry, where every whim was satisfied, every want anticipated, Marion seemed to relax.

One night, a year after they had been married, a sudden illness prevented the dinner guest from coming, and an evening at home resulted. Suddenly, very tired Marion curled up on the sofa before the open fireplace and fell to dreaming. Anty, finding her thus, her cheeks flushed by the flames, thought her lovely indeed.

"Honey," he pleaded, "we haven't had our honeymoon yet. Don't you think a trip to California would be nice?"

But the prospects of a trip alone with Anty did not seem to appeal to Marion, and she shook her head. "No, Anty, please. It is so cozy here, and I couldn't leave mother and dad!"

There was nothing more said, and turning presently, she found he had gone. She settled more comfortably in her cushions. It was nice to stay home once in a while.

So it went on until Judy came. The sudden death of a relative brought her from her western ranch, and as she and Marion had not seen each other for many years, she planned to stay a week at the big house. An hour after her arrival she discovered Anty sitting alone before his fire.

"Is this the famous Anthony?" Stammered, he rose to his feet, stammering, but she gave him no chance to speak. "I'm Judith Wentworth, and I'm just as happy as I can be to meet you!"

Marion, coming in search of her friend, felt a queer sinking in her heart when she saw Anty respond to Judy's cheerful flattery.

The week lengthened into a month, and threatened to last longer! Marion saw very little of her friend. She walked with Anty—long hikes that brought them back rosy and tired out—riding with Anty in the park, and Judy was using Marion's own particular horse.

The climax came one terrible night when the wind howled and the snow was drifting fast. Inside the big house all was cheery. Garbed in a witching evening gown of blue and silver, she trailed her fingers aimlessly over the piano keys, longing for peace—with Anty. She rose, nervously, and wandered out into the spacious hall. The front door opened noisily and admitted a gust of cold air and snow, and Judy and Anthony! The Western girl's black eyes were dancing, her cheeks rosy. They didn't see her—they never saw her!

"Oh, isn't it just too wonderful! I hated to come in!" Anty was very attentive. Marion turned away, crying weakly, and then, drawn by an irresistible impulse she looked again, and found them close together, Judy's face buried in the man's shoulder.

A log fell, sending a shower of sparks into the air. Marion stirred, sat up. There were tears wet on her cheeks—she had been asleep, and it was all a horrible dream! There was no Judy here! She ran out into the hall looking for Anty. She hurried up the stairs, opened his door. The lamp by the table was burning, revealing Anty asleep in his arm chair, his book fallen from nerveless fingers. She crept to his side and knelt on the floor. The man stirred and lifted his head.

"Marion! What on earth!" He was thoroughly awake now.

"Oh, Anty, I've had the awfullest dream!" She shivered and nestled closer to him. "Couldn't you possibly hold me for a while? I'm so cold—and afraid!"

The wondering Anty picked her up and settled her on his knee. Her sleepy head fell on his shoulder, and for a moment they were very still, he trying to fathom this new Marion, she content to be near him. Then—

"What, dear?" He had not changed at all, and was still as slow as a poke. "Do you love me? . . . Let's go to California, tomorrow!"

Let Nature Do It.

Doris is the eleven-year-old daughter of the suburban lady and has the Saturday morning task of sweeping and washing the front porch.

On Saturday morning recently the sky looked as if it were about to burst and deluge the earth. Doris swept the porch and proceeded to take her self off to play with a neighbor's little girl.

"Doris," said her mother, "have you forgotten to wash the porch?"

"No," said Doris, as she superficially scanned the sky. "I think I'll let nature take its course."—Exchange.

## CONVICT LEAVES GROUCH BEHIND

Life for Prisoners Is Much Brighter When Leaving Atlanta Penitentiary.

### NOTABLE REFORMS ARE MADE

Work in Duck Mills Is Very Advantageous—Each Man Employed There Learns Trade and Receives Bonus for Work.

Washington.—Out of the gray-walled prisons, a shoddy, tell tale suit, in one pocket the government's contribution to the future in the form of a \$10 bill. This was the picture, daily repeated, of the average convict who left a federal prison—left it (as he left prisoners) ill-clad, broke, with one prize possession—a grouch.

But under reforms introduced in the big prison at Atlanta the picture has changed. He may come out with a prison-made suit. But instead of the single \$10 bill he may have many \$100 bills, a well-paying vocation, and unless he is a habitual criminal the grouch is left behind with the prison uniform.

This picture can be seen at Atlanta. Shortly it will be typical of other federal prisons, a report to Attorney General Daugherty shows.

Here is a concrete example of the fruits of the reform in Atlanta, culled from the report to the attorney general: Last year 550 prisoners made \$45,000, which will be held for them until they are released, at which time they will receive the accrued interest as well.

**Under Bonus System.**  
These prisoners are working under the bonus system. They have an incentive both to learn a trade and learn it so well they can produce profitably.

Those who earned the \$45,000 are employed in duck making. Here is the story of these men as told by Dr. Hubert Votaw, brother-in-law of President Harding:

"The federal government established in connection with the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, a cotton duck mill for the manufacture of canvas for use by various government departments. No products of this mill are sold in the open market, and hence there is no competition with free labor, and no conflict with the authorities or the heads of organized labor. Indeed, this method of employing federal prisoners has the approval of leading labor leaders."

"In the early days of the mill so few orders were received that only a small proportion of the looms could be run. In March, 1921, orders began coming in such volume as to warrant the operation of about 300 looms, and the employment of about 550 prisoners. Two million yards of canvas duck have been produced in this time. This product has been tested by the bureau of standards, and in every instance has exceeded specifications. During this period the mill has been operated at a profit of \$180,000, which represents a saving to the government in just that amount over what it would have cost to purchase the canvas in the outside market."

**Prisoners Earn Money.**  
"The law providing for the establishment of the duck mill also provided that the attorney general should promulgate rules and regulations for the compensation of the prisoner employees thereof. On April 30, 1921, the attorney general ordered that a bonus of 2 cents per yard upon the output of the mill be paid such prisoner employees. There has so far been earned as bonus by prisoner employees upward of \$45,000."

"Drawing from the experience in the operation of the one industrial enterprise now being conducted at the Atlanta penitentiary, the benefits and advantages which will be derived when similar employment is furnished for all the federal prisoners in each of the three penitentiaries has been clearly shown. At the present time there is under consideration in congress a bill to provide a commission to recommend the installation of suitable industries at the Leavenworth and McNeil industrial penitentiaries."

"The department might particularly feel proud of the moral and educational advantages which have accrued to the prisoners as a result of these accomplishments, especially with regard to the duck mill at the Atlanta penitentiary."

### GETS BOOZE THROUGH BARS

Samaritan Ties Bottle to Stick and Treats Men in Cells at Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass.—An up-to-date samaritan appeared here. Presenting himself at a window of the detention room of the East Cambridge jail with a bottle of liquor tied to the end of a stick, he inserted the stick between the bars and was giving willing prisoners a drink each when police officers appeared. Then he dropped the stick and bottle and fled.

**Infamous Tree Grows on Island.**  
For one of its features Christmas Island, in the Indian ocean, may be said to be infamous rather than famous. A bulletin of the National Geographic society tells of a tree, believed not to exist elsewhere, which is described by one disgruntled visitor to the island as emitting "the most disagreeable odor in the world." With a trunk as sturdy as an oak, and leaves as graceful as those of an aspen, it gives to the eye no indication of its true character. But its scent permeates the air for hundreds of feet in every direction, and if one is unfortunate enough to so much as touch its bark or leaves, nothing short of repeated scrubbing with strong carbolic soap will make him again fit for human society.

The island is a British possession, having been annexed in 1888 after the discovery of rich fertilizer deposits.

## SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at Dickinson's Hotel, in Townsend, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1922 at 2 o'clock P. M. stand and time, the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL those two certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, situate in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, severally bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Beginning at the long bridge over the northwest branch of Duck Creek and in the middle of the road leading to the thoroughfare; thence down the middle of the said road and with the land of John Feimore's heirs, north sixty-two degrees east seven inches perches to a corner in the road; thence south sixty-one degrees east nineteen perches, thence north seventy-four degrees east fifty-three perches, and thence to a corner in the road for the allotment marked No. 2 hereinafter made; thence with the line of said allotment north thirty-eight and a half degrees east twenty-three perches and a half, thence south thirty-eight and a half degrees east twenty-three perches and a half, thence south thirty-two degrees east sixty-four perches to a stake, thence north forty-five degrees west, one hundred and seventy-two perches to a corner in the line of Isaac Walker's land south thirty-four degrees west one hundred fifteen perches to the stream of the northwest branch of Duck Creek, thence down the several courses and distances of said branch and bending therewith about two hundred, and nine perches to the place of Beginning, containing one hundred and forty-seven acres of land be the same more or less.

No. 2. Beginning at a stake corner for land late of Mary Ann Lancaster, now of the said Napoleon B. Deakne, and thence with said thirty-two degrees west sixty-four perches to a stake corner as aforesaid, thence south fifty-three degrees east twenty-five and two tenths perches to a stake corner as aforesaid, thence south thirty-eight and a half degrees west thirty-two and five tenths perches to a corner in the Thoroughfare Neck, north seventy-four degrees east, three and five tenths perches to a stake in said Road, corner for land belonging to Susan Cruser, thence with the line of Susan Cruser's land, and bending therewith north, thirty-eight degrees east about seventy-nine perches to a stake in a line of land of C. J. J. B. Bernadette Deakne and from the last mentioned stake a direct line to the place of Beginning containing fifteen acres more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William L. David and Lydia M. Rawley, administrators of the estate of William Rawley, deceased mortgagor, and Lydia Rawley, co-mortgagor, and to be sold by JOSEPH H. GOULD, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 15, 1922.

## Middletown Garage

### UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Having purchased the garage of William Allen we are in a position to do all

**Auto Repair Work and Vulcanizing**  
on the shortest possible notice. Full line of Automobile Accessories. Workmanship guaranteed.

MIDDLETOWN GARAGE  
East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## Special Summer Values

Two-piece Suits  
Blue Serges, \$10.  
Panama Tropic, \$10.  
Genuine Palm Beach, \$12 and \$15.

Silk Finish Mohairs, \$15 and \$20.  
Tropical Worsteds, \$15 to \$25.  
All standard goods, in great makes, latest styles, with special models for young men.

**1/4 Off Suits**  
Now \$18.75 to \$30  
Silk Mixtures, Tweeds, Home-spuns and Cassimeres for Business and Dress-up Wear.

**Two-Pants Serges \$30**  
Men's and Young Men's Models, Dark Shade, Fast Color, Fine Twill Serge.

**Basement Specials**  
\$15 and \$18.75  
All Wool, Grey and Brown Herring Bone Cheviots, Blue Serges and Silk Mixtures. Come in and look them over.

Closed Thursday at 12.30  
During August

**MULLIN'S HOME STORE**  
Sixth and Market  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Transcript, \$1.00

The Transcript, \$1.00

The Transcript, \$1.00

The Transcript, \$1.00

The Transcript, \$1.00

The Transcript, \$1.00

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### Pencader Hundred

The Taxpayers of this Hundred are hereby notified that I will be at the following places to receive County, Poor, Road, Capitation, School and Dog Tax for the Year 1922.

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE  
August 28th, September 25th, November 20th.

From 9 to 11 A. M.  
COOCH'S BRIDGE, DAYET'S MILL  
August 28th, September 25th, November 20th.

From 1 to 3 P. M.  
GLASGOW, W. C. BROOK'S STORE  
July 31st, August 25th, September 26th, October 30th, November 21st, December 27th.

From 9 to 11 A. M.  
PORTER, CROMPTON'S STORE  
August 29th, September 26th, November 21st.

From 1 to 3 P. M.  
SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE  
August 30th, September 27, 9 to 11 A. M. October 30th, 1 to 3 P. M. November 22, 9 to 11 A. M.

KIRKWOOD, NICHOLS' STORE  
August 30th, September 27th, November 22d.

From 1 to 3 P. M.  
Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SEC 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of January there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON  
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

### Appoquinimink Hundred

The Taxpayers of this hundred are hereby notified that I will be at the following places to receive County, Poor, Road, School and Dog Taxes for the year 1922:

AT HIS RESIDENCE ON SOUTH STREET  
Townsend, Delaware  
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during the months of July, August and September and every Thursday and Saturday during the remaining months of the taxable year.

From 1 to 3 P. M.  
EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED.

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

BENJAMIN G. LOCKERMAN  
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### St. Georges Hundred

The Taxpayers of this hundred are hereby notified that I will be at the following places to receive County, Poor, Road, School and Dog taxes for the year 1922:

CARPENTER'S STORE  
Port Penn, Delaware  
July 26th, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. August 29th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. September 2d and 16th.

LEE SPARKS' OFFICE  
Odessa, Delaware  
July 27th, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. August 30th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. September 2d and 16th.

D. W. STEVENS' OFFICE  
Middletown, Delaware  
July 28th, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. August 31st, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. September 9, 23 and 30th.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED.

Sec. 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JAMES T. CARPENTER  
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### Blackbird Hundred

The Taxpayers of this hundred are hereby notified that I will be at the following places to receive County, Poor, Road, School and Dog Taxes for the year 1922:

FLEMING'S LANDING,  
Last Monday of Every Month

DELANEY'S  
Last Friday of Every Month

BLACKBIRD  
Last Saturday of Every Month  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE AS AMENDED.

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,  
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

## DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON

MIDDLETOWN  
DOVER  
GEORGETOWN  
LEWES  
ST. GEORGES



SEAFORD  
LAUREL  
MILLSBORO  
MILTON  
FREDERICA

## SERVICE MUST CONTROL

every policy of a financial institution—if the institution is to succeed in a permanent and substantial way.

That service is the controlling idea in the Delaware Trust Company is best evidenced by the loyalty of its customers and the fact that much of its new business is directed to the bank by them.

We would serve you as satisfactorily as we do hundreds of others.

## Savings Accounts Help Build Character

It is not a Bank's business to teach morality. THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK recommends to our youth the wisdom of opening Savings Accounts with it; but when besides the money profits arising therefrom, there also results the formation of the good habit of spending money wisely, and not in harmful self-indulgence, then is it quite proper to call attention to this important fact.

Savings Accounts Profit In Money And Morals

4% on Savings Accounts Compounded Semi-annually 4%

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
J. FRANK ELIASON, PRESIDENT  
W. K. BETTS, CASHIER  
L. L. MALONEY, VICE PRES.  
FRANK R. POOL, ASST. CASH.

## \$3.50 Special Seashore Excursion

## Atlantic City

Thursday, August 31  
SPECIAL TRAIN via DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE  
ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SEASHORE  
Eastern Standard Time

Leaves Middletown 6:10 A. M.  
Returning, leaves Atlantic City (Georgia Ave.) 5:30 P. M.  
PROPORTIONATE FARES FROM OTHER POINTS BETWEEN TOWNSEND AND NEW CASTLE

## Pennsylvania System

The Route of The Broadway Limited

## \$2.25 Special One-Day Excursion

## Ocean City, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24

SPECIAL TRAIN Eastern Standard Time  
Leaves Middletown 6:10 A. M.  
Returning, leaves Ocean City 4:30 P. M.

PROPORTIONATE FARES FROM OTHER POINTS

## Pennsylvania System

The Route of The Broadway Limited

## NEW ICE CREAM PARLOR

Corner Broad and Lake Streets  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

WE have opened on the Northeast corner of Broad and Lake streets and up-to-date Ice Cream Parlor, and are handling both BREYER'S Philadelphia and MIDDLETOWN FARMS Ice Creams, also a choice line of CONFECTIONS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc. A visit will convince you that both our goods and service are the best.

WE SOLICIT YOUR TRADE

PEARCE & SMITH Proprietors



## ALWAYS TIRED NO AMBITION

Nervous and Dizzy, Everything Seemed to Worry Me.  
How I Got Well

Larwill, Indiana.—"My back was so bad I could not do my washing. I was always tired out and had no ambition, was nervous and dizzy and everything seemed to worry me and I had awful pains in my right side. I felt badly about four years and could not do my work as it should have been done. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised so much and it did so many people good that I began to take it myself. I am feeling fine now and every one tells me they never saw me looking so well. I live on a farm, do all my work, and have three little girls to take care of. I am recommending this medicine to my friends and know it will help them if they use it like I do."—Mrs. HERBERT LONG, R. R. 3, Box 7, Larwill, Indiana.

Many women keep about their work when it is a great effort. They are always tired out and have no ambition. When you are in this condition give it prompt attention.

Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it is especially adapted to correct such troubles, as it did for Mrs. Long.

## TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

## GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists.

Look for the same Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

## Not a Laxative

Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe.

When you are constipated, not enough of Nature's lubricating liquid is produced in the bowel to keep the food waste soft and moving. Doctors prescribe Nujol because it acts like this natural lubricant and thus replaces it. Try it today.

## Nujol

A LUBRICANT—NOT A LAXATIVE

## Put HANCOCK SULPHUR COMPOUND in your BATH

For Eczema, Rheumatism, Gout or Hives

Expensive health resorts, sought by thousands, have grown around springs containing sulphur. Hancock Sulphur Compound, utilizing the secret of the famous healing waters, makes it possible for you to enjoy Sulphur Baths in your own home, and at a nominal cost. Hancock Sulphur Compound is prepared to make its use most efficacious in

Hancock Sulphur Compound. Use it in the bath, as a lotion applied to affected parts, and take it internally. 60c and \$1.20 the bottle.

If your druggist can't supply it, send his name and address and the price in stamps and we will send you a bottle direct.

HANCOCK LITHIUM SULPHUR COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

Hancock Sulphur Compound. One ounce—25c and 50c—75c for six with the Liquid Compound.

## Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.

Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

## WHITE STAINLESS ALBASAN PILE SALVE

Clean White Ointment—Will Not Stain Clothing. If you suffer from Piles or Hemorrhoids of any kind and for a lot of ALBASAN and get quick relief. ALBASAN will relieve where others have failed. We guarantee that you are not satisfied with the results obtained after a fair trial, your money will be refunded.

ALBASAN is sold and distributed only by the Albasan Company. Send direct to any address on receipt of \$1.00. SEND TODAY for a jar of this clean, white, stainless and efficient ointment to THE ALBASAN COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.

## Hair Thin?

You need Q-Ban Hair Tonic to strengthen it and to grow new hair—stimulates the roots and stops hair falling out. It is the most powerful hair restorer. Try it! At all good druggists. The Q-Ban Tonic Co., 222 E. 12th St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Boys, girls, adults, to sell good household articles. Write for terms. Herbert Young, 250 Broadway St., Ashland, O.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 35-1922.

## To Concentrate on the Sleeves

We hear all sorts of rumors about the sleeves that are to come—whether they shall be tight or loose, flowing or plain—but always it is the sleeve, it seems, around which the clothes interest centers. Observes a fashion writer in the New York Times. Collars, skirts, bodices and waistbands keep their own importance in the scheme of things, but sleeves remain, still, the center of attraction.

There is no known fabric, no known method of trimming, no clever adornment for feminine attractiveness that must carry that gracefulness which is so essential a part of the frocks that are new. The sleeve has only just begun to evolve. It promises, during the coming season to establish a real style interest never before achieved in exactly the ratio that this sleeve era shall attain. So, what could be more of fashion interest than to study the sleeve as it exists today, with an eye to its evolution in the future?

In one model there is used a combination of white against black kasha cloth. Then to join the two together there are rows of handwork in embroidery done with black threads. But it is in the sleeves that the real design converges. They are simple enough to be sure, but they carry with them that certain style which marks them as an insistent part of the modern era.

The blouse of this particular dress is cut in the kimono fashion that is so dear to the heart of the French. But the sleeves slope away in a very informal manner and then they are tied together with a band of the white kasha cloth made to form a sort of a tassel. They are inconspicuous enough, but they have that certain air of being the points of interest that dignify the gown as a portion of the season's mode. Again at the neckline the band is used to tie the collar together, and these three ties serve to form a pattern that draws the whole design of the garment into one.

The hat is white, as one might expect, and it is faced with a layer of black, while the roll that forms the trimming about the crown is made of white velvet twisted until it forms a sort of rope.

Capelike Sleeves.

The sleeves of this gown are full enough to run into a sort of drooping effect at the back which, when the arms are loosely hung at the side, form a capelike look across the back in spite of the fact that they are veritable sleeves when the arms are posed at other angles.

This is one of the happy parts of the modern sleeve. Besides being a sleeve, it is usually something else. They, together, form a cape, a scarf, a collar or what not? They are, only to begin with, sleeves, but they usually have some other function to perform in the design of the gown considered as a whole. There are sleeves which reach into side draperies for the skirt. And this they do most effectively.

For instance, there is a dress of broadened silk in gray. It is straight enough and plain enough by itself. But then there are the sleeves. They are folded and draped and hang over the arms and when the chiffon has finished making sleeves to be worshipped for their very beauty then it takes itself into the skirt where it is draped and folded to such an extent that it makes the real interest of that skirt.

Of course the drapery congregates at the sides and at the hem it falls in folds over the hemline. But the sleeves are the things which start the idea and from them the folds of the skirt take their way in unexplored enjoyment. To finish, the gown there is a wide band of silver lace to make the girdle and then there is a choux of violet flowers made of chiffon posed at one side to finish off the girdle. On the whole it is a notable gown, in perfect harmony with the style of the present mode, but after all, its sleeves are the central points of interest. From them the draperies that make the gown distinctive emerge, and in them are the lines that establish the continuity of the shaping of the gown itself.

To Be in Height of Fashion.

So, see to your sleeves if you would be "in the swim" of fashion. Do not allow them to sink to the level of mediocrity. They are your banners of fashion. And no matter whether their folds sweep into the soup, they still

For Afternoon Dresses

For afternoon dresses the sleeves are of just as much importance as for any other sort of frock. In fact they are more so, if the truth were faced. Afternoon frocks must, of necessity, be graceful and, just now, without flowing sleeves there is no chance of achieving a graceful frock without that side addition that makes a sort of sleeve drapery.

There is another frock. It is composed of gray georgette, combined with wide applications of silver lace. And it is a gown that is notable so far as its sleeves are concerned. The sleeves and the upper section of the bodice make a pattern with the groups of tucks that are so arranged that they string along the sleeves and then across the neck. Other than that there are only layers of the silver lace which stretch over the foundation of the same chiffon. But who can say that the sleeves are not the interest of the design of the gown? The lace is the trimming. Oh, yes, to be sure. But the foundation frock is accentuated by the rows of tucks that stretch across the front and the back of the bodice

and then down the sleeves and across their edges to make a design of simplicity which the whole tone of the frock is established.

On some of the newer summer dresses there are seen sleeves that are long and tightly fitted. They are mostly of lace or of some transparent material, and more often than not they have some trailing scarflike affair drooping from them. But there have been seen these sleeves, and on the very most advanced models, that are tightly fitted even to the wrists and then are allowed to flare over the hands in a most picturesque manner.

Pretty Sachet Bag.

The heart of a rose is the favorite place for a sachet. Either a milliner's or a ribbon rose may be used. The heart is removed and in its place a tiny sachet or powder box sewed in.

Black and Crystal.

A black georgette dinner frock is effectively trimmed with large crystal beads, stationed about an inch apart over the entire surface.

Countless Ways Used by Women in Arranging the Affair to Obtain Individuality.

There are countless ways of draping long veils. It never would be possible to put one's personality as much into the wearing of a hat or a dress as into the wearing of a veil—and every woman has a definite little way of her own in its arrangement wherein the greatest originality prevails.

In addition to veils of chiffon there are those of tulle lace or of net in a fancy mesh quite elaborately embroidered. Sometimes a masque effect is achieved in the latter by means of an all-over embroidered design, leaving the masque portion without the embroidery.

Interesting meshes of rather large open design with extremely fine threads holding the design in place are woven with dots in the style known as bonclette—that is, curl or loop. This makes a very light dot,

must carry that gracefulness which is so essential a part of the frocks that are new. The sleeve has only just begun to evolve. It promises, during the coming season to establish a real style interest never before achieved in exactly the ratio that this sleeve era shall attain. So, what could be more of fashion interest than to study the sleeve as it exists today, with an eye to its evolution in the future?

In one model there is used a combination of white against black kasha cloth. Then to join the two together there are rows of handwork in embroidery done with black threads. But it is in the sleeves that the real design converges. They are simple enough to be sure, but they carry with them that certain style which marks them as an insistent part of the modern era.

The blouse of this particular dress is cut in the kimono fashion that is so dear to the heart of the French. But the sleeves slope away in a very informal manner and then they are tied together with a band of the white kasha cloth made to form a sort of a tassel. They are inconspicuous enough, but they have that certain air of being the points of interest that dignify the gown as a portion of the season's mode. Again at the neckline the band is used to tie the collar together, and these three ties serve to form a pattern that draws the whole design of the garment into one.

The hat is white, as one might expect, and it is faced with a layer of black, while the roll that forms the trimming about the crown is made of white velvet twisted until it forms a sort of rope.

Capelike Sleeves.

The sleeves of this gown are full enough to run into a sort of drooping effect at the back which, when the arms are loosely hung at the side, form a capelike look across the back in spite of the fact that they are veritable sleeves when the arms are posed at other angles.

This is one of the happy parts of the modern sleeve. Besides being a sleeve, it is usually something else. They, together, form a cape, a scarf, a collar or what not? They are, only to begin with, sleeves, but they usually have some other function to perform in the design of the gown considered as a whole. There are sleeves which reach into side draperies for the skirt. And this they do most effectively.

For instance, there is a dress of broadened silk in gray. It is straight enough and plain enough by itself. But then there are the sleeves. They are folded and draped and hang over the arms and when the chiffon has finished making sleeves to be worshipped for their very beauty then it takes itself into the skirt where it is draped and folded to such an extent that it makes the real interest of that skirt.

Of course the drapery congregates at the sides and at the hem it falls in folds over the hemline. But the sleeves are the things which start the idea and from them the folds of the skirt take their way in unexplored enjoyment. To finish, the gown there is a wide band of silver lace to make the girdle and then there is a choux of violet flowers made of chiffon posed at one side to finish off the girdle. On the whole it is a notable gown, in perfect harmony with the style of the present mode, but after all, its sleeves are the central points of interest. From them the draperies that make the gown distinctive emerge, and in them are the lines that establish the continuity of the shaping of the gown itself.

To Be in Height of Fashion.

So, see to your sleeves if you would be "in the swim" of fashion. Do not allow them to sink to the level of mediocrity. They are your banners of fashion. And no matter whether their folds sweep into the soup, they still

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## HOME TOWN HELPS

### EFFECTIVE PLEA FOR ZONING

Practically Impossible to Construct Proper Sewerage System Without Up-to-Date Arrangement.

The value of completely zoning a city or village is demonstrated in many ways. One of these is in the opportunity it gives the engineers to design and build sewer systems on precise information as to the character, number and use of buildings that will occupy the district which the sewer system is to serve.

The information derived from the zoning ordinance and the official maps will tell him in advance that the area to be drained is zoned, say, for a single-family district. This means to the engineer a smaller density of population, a smaller volume of sewage, shallower and smaller sewers.

Without zoning, the engineer is obliged to estimate the type and intensity of the development of any given district and design his sewers on the basis of his estimate.

If in his estimate he did not provide for large numbers of apartment buildings or hotels, requiring provision for a much greater volume of sewage and deeper basements to be drained, his sewers will be found to be inadequate to take care of the district as it finally develops.

The inadequate sewer is distressing and costly, as it means the backing up of the sewage into basements. Involving the loss of property by flooding, the expense of cleaning out the fifth and sixth floors is deposited after the water has seeped away and the menacing health of occupants of the buildings.—From a Report of the Zoning Committee of the Western Society of Engineers.

### NOT YET NATION OF RENTERS

Home Owning Is by No Means a Lost Ambition Among People of the United States.

Is home owning a lost ambition? Are we becoming a nation of cliff dwellers and renters? Not if we put faith in the figures compiled by the latest established bureau of housing of the Department of Commerce, observes the Nation's Business.

Of 68 cities of more than 100,000 population but 20 show a loss in percentage of homes owned between 1910 and 1920 (the figures are from the census bureau), and the losses are more than offset by the gains of the other 48. Of the 20 where losses were recorded, four, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Los Angeles, are in the first ten cities in point of population.

Although in New York more homes are owned than in any other city, the percentage is the lowest, but 12.7, yet even here the percentage has grown from 11.7 in 1910 and 12.1 in 1920. Manhattan presents the most striking situation. With more than half a million homes, less than 11,000 were owned, little more than 2 per cent.

If home owning be a form of civic virtue, then Des Moines may gather her chaste skirts about her as painted Manhattan passes, for the Iowa paragon among cities shows a percentage of home ownership of 51.2, a growth from 45.6 per cent in 1910 and 35.5 in 1920. In only one other community of more than 100,000 inhabitants are half the homes owned and that is Grand Rapids, Mich.

Old Houses Being Made Over.

An era of remaking old houses runs across the entire country, according to Northwest lumbermen.

Following the building shortage of late years has come an appreciation that any house, old or new, has untold possibilities of alteration. Architects have been called upon to produce instances of "before and after" of ramshackle, banal structures made over into charming homes. Old barns have been rebuilt into studios, sheds and warehouses into residences of taste.

There is an enormous demand on the Northwest planing mills for moldings, trimmings, shingles, siding, inside finishings, lumber and fancy grained fir, hemlock or cedar for cabinet work.

Lumbermen declare this demand has come from the alteration wave over the nation, repairing and adding built-in features.

How Zoning Saves Money.

It is estimated by the city engineer of the city of St. Louis that zoning would have saved the property owners about 15 per cent of the cost of sewer construction.

If this saving is true in the case of sewers, is it not equally true of the other services which combined make a mighty sum?

Avenged.

"Good heavens, man; pretty badly smashed up, ain't you? Anybody with you?"

"Yes, the chap who was trying to sell me this used car,"—Harper's Magazine.

Use and Appearance.

"Do you think your bathing suit is proper?"

"Proper enough as a bathing suit," replied Miss Cayenne, "though perhaps deserving of criticism as scenery."

Painting Old Walls.

Old walls, especially of kitchens, have a thin layer of grease and smoke upon them that may not be perceptible but which will prevent paint from adhering properly. Before being repainted they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water, to which a little ammonia may be added, and finally rinsed with water.—Exchange.

Where to Draw the Line.

A "promising young man" is all right so long as he doesn't make it to be in writing.—Nashville Tennessean.

## In Fall Undergarments; Handsome School Coats

WHEN the subject of undergarments comes up for discussion the first thing to be settled is what sort of material is to be used. The choice lies between silk and fine cotton. In silks crepe-back satin, tulle and crepe de chine have won the confidence of buyers. In cottons there are fine smooth muslins, batiste, nainsook and cotton crepes to choose from and the last mentioned seems to be making an assured place for itself.

The tailored styles prevail, which means that trimmings, other than those



TAILORED STYLES IN UNDERGARMENTS

made of the materials are very sparingly used. Pin tucks in parallel rows and placed in groups, or box tucks are features of the decoration in the tailored styles. French knots, inserted cords and very narrow, sturdy edgings play excellent parts in them also. Chemise with step-in drawers, or with knickers to match, answer the demand for attractive and comfortable undergarments.

Cotton crepes and tailored styles will interest those who are providing outfits for young women and girls' school wear, for two good reasons. Laundering must be considered and silks require a little special care in washing—although it is very easy to do them. The other reason is that it is better for the school girl to have too little than too much of the luxuries in her wardrobe and, to many people, silk undergarments are still

fur—natural opossum—exactly suited to youth, makes enchanting collar and cuffs.

There are many deep-plee fabrics (with many new names) in coatings, made up into garments of the dressier sort. Coats are loose with full sleeves and fur trimmings are abundantly used, but some of them have deep rolling collars of the material, fully a little at the back. Linings are usually made of silk crepe, often in a color contrasting with that in the coat, and this gives the designer an opportunity to add a flavor of youth to a rich garment.

The pretty utility coat, at the right of the picture, reveals the fine hand of the expert designer of clothes for the young. It is a straight-line model that advocates the return of the normal waist line and accomplishes its purpose adroitly with a loose belt in



TWO HANDSOME SCHOOL COATS

a luxury. At the right of the picture a chemise and knickers are shown, of pink cotton crepe, which answers perfectly for school wear.

A very practical slip is shown at the left of the picture. This has proved a very convenient garment, suited to the current styles in dresses, and is often made of satin. In the shower materials it usually has a hip-deck hem or double panels at the back and front, for shadow-proof devices. The slip pictured is intended to be worn under sheer dresses and the body is provided with a front panel of lace.

One may turn the back on a joy-

Girdles. This season are most interesting. Some are scarcely an inch wide, and others develop until they become the most noticeable thing on the whole frock. The metal ribbons are much liked for this purpose.

Low Heels on Shoes.

Sensible heels are the order of the day, whether for sports or dressy wear, the most extreme heels seeming low compared to many that were worn a few years ago.

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"Good heavens, man; pretty badly smashed up, ain't you? Anybody with you?"

## CROPS ALL GOOD

Western Canada Farmers Jubilant Over Prospects.

Harvest in Southwestern Manitoba Expected to Come Close to Bumper Yield of 1915.

Those who have friends in Western Canada will be anxious to learn of the conditions there, and will be interested in knowing that generally the crop prospect is very favorable. Cutting and harvesting have become general, and it is anticipated that the results which will appear when thrashing is completed will be highly satisfactory.

With the widely varying weather conditions that have prevailed in the different sections of the prairie provinces it would be impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy as to how the crop is made. The Manitoba crop has held its own, and the outlook for the province as a whole is decidedly good.

With the exception of an area south and west of Brandon, grain crops in Manitoba continue to give promises of a good harvest, the best in fact for a number of seasons, reports the Canadian National Railways for the week ended July 22. Recent rains and favorable temperatures have improved conditions wonderfully.

Southwestern Manitoba will reap a harvest which will nearly equal the bumper harvest of 1915. Farmers in the district are very optimistic. The rye crop is exceptionally good; many fields will yield upwards of 30 bushels per acre. The fields are remarkably free of weeds, and the grasshopper menace, which has been evident in the southwestern portion of the province for the past three years, has been almost entirely obliterated. No damage has been done to the wheat crop by rust, and the oats crop will average more than 40 bushels to the acre.

In Saskatchewan there are large areas where the crops are excellent. In places where the prospects some few weeks ago were not encouraging, material change for the better is apparent. In these places unusually dry weather during a portion of the growing season kept the crops back, but what was most remarkable was the effect that the spring moisture had. While light in some places, this moisture kept sufficient strength in the growing crops to ensure a fair yield of a good quality of grain. This condition arises in the mid-central districts of the province.

The southern portions of the province have been exceptionally favored, reports showing that the yield of all grains will be wonderfully good.

The crops of all Saskatchewan are a week or ten days later than those of Manitoba.

Conditions in Alberta are said to be good, especially in southern Alberta, where copious and plentiful showers came in time to give assurance of good paying yields. This applies to nearly all sections of that district.

Northern Alberta, or at least that portion of it lying within thirty miles of Edmonton, has suffered from lack of moisture, a very unusual thing for that district, where there is generally an abundance. As a result, the heavy yields of wheat, oats and barley for which the district is noted will show considerable falling off over past years.

The grain, though, is of excellent quality and the yield will be fair. Pasture is poor and the hay crop will fall short of that of any previous year for quite an extended period.

On the whole, the prairie provinces of Western Canada will have a crop that will warrant the statement that it will prove satisfactory and remunerative.

A number of farmers put in corn this year, and from present appearances there is a likelihood of an abundant yield for fodder and ensilage, while a good deal of it will fully mature. A number of silos were erected this season. While grain growing is losing none of its interest, it is highly pleasing to note the number of farmers who are adding dairying to the grain growing industry.—Advertiser.

The man who is dissatisfied with his work is never happy.

Calling upon a friend, the visitor found another visitor there in the par-

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Sore hands on retiring in





## Get Your Share -of Extra Mileage

IT is all true—every word of the news that's going around about Firestone mileage records and the phenomenal sales that have resulted.

Chances are you really haven't heard the full story of the wonderful success of Firestone Cords. We'd like you to call and get the actual facts. That is one sure way to make your next tire purchase a logical business buy. We'll explain the blending and tempering of rubber—double gum-dipping—and the air-bag cure—special Firestone processes.

The unusual mileage being made everywhere will stir your ambition to reduce the operating costs of your own car.

A call on us entails no obligation. Get the records—divide the distances these Cords are covering by Firestone prices. Then you'll be convinced that Most Miles per Dollar means what it says.

Drop in—Any Time

Most Miles  
per Dollar

FABRIC		CORD	
30x3 Oldfield "999"	8.99	30x3 Regular Size	8.15
30x3 Oldfield "999"	8.99	30x3 Extra Size	8.45
30x3	8.95	32x4	22.15
30x3	10.65	32x4	27.70
		No Tax	6.85

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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So rapidly has the volume of Nash sales risen throughout the country that our business this year has broken all previous records.

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# NASH

DEL-MAR-VA NASH MOTORS CO. EASTON, MD.  
H. V. BUCKSON ST. GEORGES, DEL.

## AIRPLANE USED TO HUNT SEALS

Winter Aviation Proves of Great  
Utility Along Newfoundland  
Coast.

## AID TO SEALING INDUSTRY

Airplanes Used to Locate the "Main  
Patch" as it Drifts Down With  
Arctic Current—Keeps Com-  
munication Open.

St. John's, N. F.—Hunting seals by airplane is the thrilling job that is being performed in Newfoundland this winter by F. Sidney Cotton, Australian aviator.

The seals come down on great pans of ice with the Arctic current to the Newfoundland coast regularly every March, and nearly a dozen specially constructed ships fit out in St. John's, capital port of the island, and proceed to the great fields of ice where the seals gather by thousands and hundreds of thousands, and the crews of the ships, called "sealers," engage for two or three weeks in a slaughter of the "whitecoats." The ships are loaded, often to the hatches, or even the gunwales, with the pelts of the seals. On reaching St. John's the several inches of fat are removed from the skins and rendered out for the valuable oil. The skins are dressed for leather, often the furs are stuffed and made into imitation seals. The industry has a turnover of millions of dollars.

But the seals do not come all together. There is what is known as "the main patch," which contains the great bulk of the seals. There are minor pans which have broken off, and also carry seals. If the main patch is missed by the ships it may mean loss for the owners and the men. These men sign on only for the hunt and are paid by a share in the total catch of the ship. Everything, then, is contingent on striking the main patch. This is sometimes missed, and sometimes located.

Where the Airplane Comes In.  
It is here that the airplane comes in. Major Cotton's plan is to set out from a base at Botwood, on the mainland, fly over the vast ice fields, with an experienced sealing captain as observer, and locate the main patch and wireless to the ships.

There may be many miles of thick ice between the ships and the main patch. The airplane scouts around and locates channels in the ice. In this way, according to the plan, the great sealing industry of Newfoundland will be made certain and scientific.

Cotton had many difficulties to overcome. In the first place, it meant winter flying. He was told by aviation experts in England that it could not be done. There was the matter of freezing of the radiator, for instance. How was he going to fly in very cold atmosphere without his radiator freezing solid?

Then, how was the plane to take off from the snow? How was he to conquer the gales and snow blizzards of the interior of Newfoundland, not to speak of the ice fields, where many ships had gone down in storm and many hundreds of sealers had perished.

Flying in Newfoundland in the winter means, often, flying in a temperature 20 degrees below zero F. It means being up in storms and blizzards and gales. It means taking off from and landing on deep and uneven snow, often snow banks ten feet deep.

First Achievement.  
The first achievement was the discovery of a liquid that obliterated freezing trouble without damaging the engine, and he can now fly in the coldest weather without fear of his radiator freezing. Then he devised a serviceable skid to replace wheels, which are useless in deep snow, and pontoons are useless except in open water. With his skids Cotton can rise from any kind of snow and alight on the roughest and most uneven snow banks. The skids can take the machine safely over ditches, or even logs. A small skid for the tail keeps the airplane completely out of the snow, as both fore and aft skids sink only a few inches into even the softest snow.

Cotton has two hangars and a couple of canvas sheds, stationed at various points. One canvas tent has been placed at St. Anthony, away down by the Straits of Belle Isle, by the Labrador coast. There is a hangar at Botwood, midway between the north and south of the country, and one at St. John's. At that there are not half enough hangars, as all of the interior of the country is uninhabited and exposed to the rigors of winter. A crash there means to be marooned perhaps for weeks, unless it be near the trans-isthmian railway.

The right kind of airplane mechanics have to be brought out from England. In some instances, after paying all expenses, Cotton has found the man unfitted for work. The hardy, dare devil type of pioneer mechanic is the type needed for winter flying in Newfoundland, and he is hard to get.

Neither the insurance companies nor the government will insure Cotton's machines, so that if a machine crashes the loss falls entirely on himself.

Bridging Ice Barriers.  
Cotton and his companion in flying, Capt. V. S. Bennett, son of the Newfoundland statesman of that name,

No Standard of Weight.  
The bureau of railway economics says there is no standard for the weight of a railroad rail. This depends entirely on the traffic the particular road is handling. Usually rails are not measured by the foot, but by the yard. Formerly railroads used the 80-pound rail per yard, but now most roads use the 100-pound rail. The Virginian railroad is using a 120-pound rail, as it handles very heavy traffic.

## CAME BACK TO OLD HOME

Intelligent Horse Made Her Way for  
Many Miles to Quarters Which  
She Preferred.

My father was very fond of horses and owned several good ones. One which I remember particularly was a beautiful, gentle black horse—a pacer, which he named "Blackie." He was very fond of her, as well as she of him. He allowed no one to abuse her and always took the best care of her. She was petted and loved and given as much care as a child. She was one of my father's favorite horses and was the mother of one fine colt, of whom she was indeed proud.

At one time she was ill and my father sent her out to a pasture in the country. One dark December night a cold north wind blew and a light snow was falling. About midnight my father was aroused from his sleep by a strange noise. Did a horse whinny? Now he heard the unmistakable whinny of a horse, at which he arose and went out into the night. There, upon the front lawn, to his astonishment stood Blackie, who, hearing his approach, came to meet him. She nestled her head affectionately against his shoulder, and whinnied, as much as to say, "I was cold and came home. I very much prefer my own bed." My father took her to the stable and made her quite comfortable and did not again take her away.

As Blackie could open any gate, she had come home over the familiar road, a distance of several miles.—Marie McDonald Rigney in Our Dumb Animals.

## ARMS FROM FLINT DEPOSITS

Investigators Have Shown Where  
"Mound Builders" Got Their  
Supply of Materials.

Methods of ancient munition making are revealed by recent investigations of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical society, which show that the tribes which once inhabited Ohio, the so-called "Mound Builders," got their supply of flint for their arrow heads, spears, and knives from the deposits of flint which occur in the feriferous limestone of Flint ridge in Licking and Muskingum counties.

A great industry flourished there once. Skilled quarrymen, with a patience difficult to appreciate when one finds that their tools were only hammerstones of granite or quartzite, with perhaps the aid of wooden or bone wedges, worked out the stone from the ledges. Either the quarrymen or another group of workmen then roughed out the blank forms from which the implements were to be made. This was done that imperfections might be discovered and also to save the transportation of useless material.

The roughed-out blocks were then taken to the workshops in the vicinity of the quarry and expert workmen fashioned from them leaf-like blades, from which, with but little further work, all forms of arrow points, spear points, drills, knives and scrapers could be made.

When Berlin Wanted Dark Streets.  
Street lighting is ethically wrong because it is an open defiance of Delity to turn night into day—day should be day and night should be night!

In case some old-fashioned citizen of Kansas City made this startling statement he would in all probability be declared insane and be placed where he could not voice any other sentiments of a similar nature. Yet this argument antedates street lighting itself.

Historians and students on municipal affairs tell us that this argument was one of the most powerful ones against the installation of street lights in Berlin in 1820. Conservative people of that city deemed it an act against Providence to light the streets of Berlin with gas lights when God had ordained that their section of the hemisphere should be dark.—Kansas City Star.

## BEGIN "GOING" AND KEEP ON

Life's Prizes Belong to Those Who Get  
a Good Start and Refuse to  
Be Sidetracked.

It isn't a good thing to see everything. Make "this one thing I do" your motto and keep on going. A few extra criticisms will only smart you up a little and supply the grit that keeps folks going.

And hearing everything won't help you to advance, either. Suppose folks do complain. Remember, they wouldn't feel happy if they didn't have something to whine about. Let them whine. You're too busy to do anything but to keep on going.

If you're ever going to lead, you must start going now. Every fellow is going to wear the blue ribbon one of these days. To excel, you must begin as a youth to make good. Old-age prodigies are scarcer than hen's teeth. The habit of success will spare you many a heart-ache. Thoughts of failure are the best means of insuring it. Vision that sees only life's promise, and will that thinks only in terms of victory, rises from what threatens defeat able to cope with any circumstance. It keeps on going.—Grit.

## Elephants on Rampage.

Stories of how an elephant occasionally upsets a circus are not uncommon, but one rarely hears of an orgy of destruction like that which occurred in the Malay peninsula. A herd of wild elephants attacked a railway station, pulling down the stationmaster's kitchen and bathroom. They did the same to the clerk's quarters and then tackled the station while the office force looked on from trees. One elephant took off an automatic weighing machine as a souvenir of the raid, but finding it heavy, threw it down on the track. One of the elephants trumpeted the recall and they all went back into the jungle except one who fell in a well and had to be got out by human aid, but was not detained. By the time help arrived after a general telegraphic alarm the huge beasts had entirely disappeared.

# SERVICE IS IMPORTANT

This is the idea upon which the policy of the SHORT & WALLS LUMBER COMPANY is formed. Our large and well assorted stock of Long Leaf and Short Leaf Pine Framing, Yellow Pine, White Pine and Cypress Finish; the famous Waccamaw White Cedar Shingles, Cedar and Cypress Siding, Lay-rite Flooring, Curtis Millwork, National Mfg. Co.'s Builders' Hardware, Johns-Manville Asbestos Products, Open Hearth Copper Bearing Galvanized Iron, Bricks, Woolsey's Paint, Oil, Beaver Board, Glazed Sewer Pipe, Fire Clay, Nazareth Portland Cement and Palmer's Lime, has become a factor of the foremost consideration among the trade.

Let us show you our SERVICE. THE CUSTOMERS' CONSIDERATION IS ALWAYS OUR FIRST THOUGHT.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.

Phone 40

Middletown, Delaware

"EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING"

## SOME DAY YOU NEED MEDICINE

These bright, sunny, happy days afford little opportunity to talk medicine. Still accidents will happen and sickness will arrive. Medicines at these times will be needed. Remember us for all medicines, whether a simple drug or combination, a private formula or doctor's prescription. Our drugs and our work are of the highest quality because every attempt is made to provide you with the best of both. Bring your prescriptions and buy your drugs here.

Middletown Drug Co., Inc.

ERNEST A. TRUITT, PH. G.  
MANAGER

MIDDLETOWN

DELAWARE

## MEATS of Quality and Purity



SINCE we have been in the Meat Business in Middletown we have always tried to sell you Quality Meats, the kind that we would have our children eat because we buy only the Blue Ribbon products that have been inspected and are pure and wholesome. We don't claim to sell the cheapest, but we do claim to sell the best Meats at reasonable prices.

A few days ago a lady said to us "I have tried them all and have come back HOME because I get the best service from your store; in Quality and Purity it reminds me of home because you keep it so clean".

Stop in and give us your next order or send the children. You can trust us to send just as good cuts by them.

HONESTY AND COURTESY ARE WITHIN KEEPING AT OUR STORE

LEWIS & SAVIN'S MEAT MARKET

TELEPHONE 86

## GIVES STOMACH REMEDY TO FELLOW SUFFERERS

Mrs. Smithy, Columbus, O., Gives Her  
Friends Quick Stomach Relief with  
Jacques' Little Wonder Capsules

The best proof of the value of any remedy is the readiness with which those who are helped by it recommend it to their friends. Those who have suffered the pangs and tortures of indigestion and dyspepsia are quick to acknowledge the prompt relief given by a brief use of Jacques' Little Wonder Capsules for indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. They are so grateful for the relief they have obtained they not only recommend this valuable stomach treatment, but in many instances buy the capsules to give to fellow sufferers.

This is the case with Mrs. G. G. Smithy, 323 N. 11th St., Columbus, O., who writes: "Please find enclosed stamps for which send me two boxes Jacques' Little Wonder Capsules. I used them last summer in Plattsburg and they gave

me such relief." A few days later Mrs. Smithy wrote again: "Received the two boxes of your Capsules and as I have several friends here who are bothered with their stomach I have given almost all my Capsules away for them to try; so send me two more boxes for which you will find stamps enclosed. Please send at once as I do not want to get out of them."

Jones' Little Wonder Capsules relieve indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach, acid stomach, biliousness, heartburn and heaviness and dizziness after eating. They are easy to take. Simply place one in your mouth and take a swallow of water. Jacques' Little Wonder Capsules are made of pure gelatin which promptly dissolves upon reaching the stomach, freeing the contents to do their work in restoring the digestive organs to normal.

—ON SALE AT—

JONES' PHARMACY, Townsend, Del.

Or 60 cents by mail postpaid from Jacques Capsule Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.



The Transcript, \$1 Per Year



## TOWNSEND

Wilson Lattomus has been spending a week at Rehoboth.

Miss Lillian Money spent the week-end at Betterton, Md.

Miss Edna Reynolds spent the week-end at Rehoboth Beach.

Miss Grace Money is spending several days with Wilmington friends.

John Rash, of New Mexico, visited J. O. Foraker and wife Sunday.

W. Harman Reynolds and family spent the week-end at Rehoboth.

Otho Marvel and wife and Mrs. Clara Knotts spent Sunday at Wyoming.

Mrs. Ernest Weldon is spending the week with relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Rebecca Bramble has returned from a visit to the camp at Denton, Md.

Miss Anna VanDyke has returned from a week's sojourn at Atlantic City, N. J.

Dr. Boyer, wife and family, of Philadelphia, spent the week with Dr. J. D. Niles and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. George Warren, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mr. John P. Collins.

Mrs. Georgia Fife, of Centerville, Md., has been visiting her brother, Harry Nabb and wife.

Charles H. Jacobs and wife, of Aberdeen, Md., are spending a week with C. A. Greenwood and wife.

Earl Jacobs, wife and little daughter, of Aberdeen, Md., have been visiting C. A. Greenwood and wife.

W. Mortimer Skaggs, of Philadelphia, paid a visit to his brother, Thomas Skaggs and family, on Tuesday.

Miss Mildred Wheeler has returned to Baltimore, Md., after spending some time with Mrs. Clinton Norman.

Mrs. Joseph Manning arrived home on Friday, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Burton Manning.

Mrs. Anna Short and Mrs. VanDyke, of Cecil, Md., visited her brother, J. O. Foraker and wife, on Sunday.

Frank C. Hutchison and wife, of Wilmington, were recent visitors at the home of D. P. Hutchison and Leon Buckson and wife.

Mrs. L. H. McCall, of Wilmington, is spending a week with her brother, C. Severson and wife. Mrs. McCall is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Catherine.

Irving Hart has been appointed assistant cashier of the local bank and assumed his new duties on Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have taken up their residence in the home vacated by Mrs. Russell Townsend.

Mrs. John Townsend was called to Wilmington a few days ago by the illness of her brother Daniel Collins. Taken ill suddenly at his home he rapidly grew worse and his condition was serious at last reports.

Miss Elizabeth Maloney and Wilson Lattomus were visitors at "Camp Recovery," near Centerville, Md., on Monday and Tuesday, having called as guests of Raymond C. Jones and wife, who were camping there.

Earl Yukum, who was so seriously injured in an automobile accident four weeks ago, that his life was despaired of for several days, is now much improved and is able to come home on Monday, but is still very weak.

Raymond C. Jones and wife have returned from "Camp Recovery" near Centerville, Md. This camp which is located on the Chester river, is an ideal place for boating, crabbing and fishing and the party of 16 had a most enjoyable time.

The Ushers Union will go on the annual picnic of the association to Towchester Beach on Thursday, Aug. 24th, leaving town at 10 A. M. The party will take along a basket lunch. Every body is invited to join them. Come and have a joyful day on a real picnic.

Reports from the Anderson Hospital, Philadelphia, are to the effect that Clarence Pierson, a well-known young man of Townsend, is slowly improving, but it will require several weeks before he will be strong enough to come home. His many friends hope that he will soon be recovered.

One of the most successful growers of cantaloupes in this locality is William Heverin, who resides near town. Mr. Heverin a few days ago brought a number of this product to town to sell and they averaged from nine to ten pounds each. He grew five hundred of the muskmelons of mammoth size this year.

On a motor trip through New England, and their objective point being Camden, Me., where they will spend a week with friends, Miss Corinne Outten, of this town, and a party visited Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, and after a sight-seeing tour of the city resumed their journey to Maine, and expected to reach Camden Wednesday afternoon.

Harry Isaacs has returned home from an extended visit to Green River, Utah, having been much benefited in health by resting and working at intervals at the Western mining camp, he having gone West to recuperate, after being unwell for several weeks. At this camp they had a large force of men digging silver and copper and Mr. Isaacs has many novel experiences to relate to his friends of his sojourn in the West.

Camping with a party of friends at Chesapeake Haven, Md., are Clarence L. Butler and wife, and that the location of their tent is extremely suitable for an enjoyable outing of this kind is best attested by some of their friends of the locality in which they reside. Their tent is pitched where it is noted for excellent fishing, crabbing and boating, and several friends have joined them in these enjoyments at different times.

Instead of an ordinary crop farmers are finding that both the sugar corn and tomato crops are going to exceed their expectations as to both size and quality and the gathering of these bumper crops bids fair to tax their powers to get their products to the canneries or loaded on the cars. The local corn cannery is the centre of the hauling, however, and this plant is giving employment to a large force of workers.

The Ushers Union was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harman Reynolds on Monday evening and the meeting proved one of the most enjoyable that has been held by the association. Following a social hour the election of officers was held resulting as follows: Rev. G. P. Jones, president; J. W. Gessford, vice president; E. O. Weatherly, treasurer; T. S. Enos, secretary. Mr. Weatherly was named to succeed S. R. Townsend deceased. During the evening refreshments consisting of cake, ice cream, lemon, mixed nuts etc., were served.

## SUMMIT BRIDGE

Harry Salmon was a Wilmington visitor Wednesday.

Stephen Foley was a Maryland visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. Sallie Munford was a caller in the village on Monday.

Albert Daniels is enjoying a week of camping at Rebold's wharf.

Mrs. J. L. Webber was a recent guest of Harry Crompton and wife.

Mrs. Needs, of Dover Inn, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Speck.

Miss Anna Money is entertaining Miss Agnes Merriitt, of Warwick, Md.

Charles Ellison, wife and children spent Sunday at Chesapeake Haven, Md.

Mrs. J. O. Clark and daughter Miss Margaret, were Elkton, Md., callers on Sunday.

Mrs. Boyce Salmon, of Wilmington, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Bella Salmon.

Carlisle Hill, of Marshallton, is visiting his grandparents, William Hobson and wife.

Master Julian Crouch is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. L. E. Price, at Earleville, Md.

Richard Merritt and wife, of Warwick, Md., were Sunday guests of James Money and wife.

Carlton and Reynolds Money are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Fred Al-free, near Cecilton, Md.

Mrs. Nellie Golt and daughters have returned home after a visit of two weeks at Lancaster, Pa.

Walter Clark is spending the week with his cousins, Earl and Howard Deputy, near St. Georges.

Wallace Kane, wife and daughter Kathryn, visited her brother, William Elliott and wife, on Tuesday.

Little Miss Dorothy Townsend has returned to her home at Newark, after several days visit with Mrs. Kate Kaiser.

Mrs. Charles Kane and daughter Nancy, have returned home, after spending a week at Brandywine Summit Camp.

Mrs. Bella Salmon and daughter Miss Josephine, are enjoying a ten days' outing at a cottage on North Beach, on the Chesapeake Bay, near Washington, D. C.

George Kane has returned to his work with the Texas Oil Co. at Marcus Hook, Pa., after a vacation of two weeks with his parents, J. W. Kane and wife.

George Irwin and wife, of Wilmington, Will Elliott and wife, of Christiansa, and Leroy Hawthorne and wife, of Ogleton, were Sunday guests of J. W. Kane and wife.

On Tuesday the contract for the canal was given to the Gahagan Co. We were all very glad, and are sure Mr. Gahagan is very much elated over the success of receiving it.

Harvey Jewell and wife, with her sisters, Mrs. Philip Gallagher, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Robert Gibson, of Beverly, N. J., were recent guests of Fred Bramble and wife, near Elkton, Md.

Mrs. Richard Piehler entertained a few little girls on Wednesday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Anna Collins. Those present were: Kathryn Kane, Helen Ruland, Dorothy Zebley, Helen Zebley, Ruth Zebley, Dallas Zebley and Arthur Piehler. Refreshments of ice cream, cake, peaches, apples, grapes and candy were served. The little folks were delightfully entertained with a peanut hunt. Three prizes were given for the one finding the most peanuts. Dorothy Zebley won two prizes and Anna Collins one. At five o'clock they bade Anna good-bye, feeling they had been very royally entertained.

At a regular meeting of the "Men's Bible Class" and "Ushers Union" held respectively at the Methodist Episcopal Church, August 6th, and at the home of Mr. W. Harman Reynolds, August 14th, 1922, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Head of the Church to remove from our midst, to His near presence and eternal rest, our beloved brother, Samuel Russell Townsend.

Resolved, That we recognize with feelings of sadness this invasion of death upon the ranks of our Bible Class and Union, and removing one whose presence was always a benediction and whose counsels were always most helpful.

Resolved, That we will cherish the pleasing recollection of his active service in the Redeemer's cause, and his fervent and abiding devotion to the responsibilities which the Church placed upon him.

Resolved, That our separation from one so devoutly and highly esteemed is softened by the joy of the assurance that in departing he has gone "to be with Christ which is far better."

Resolved, That we offer to the members of the family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence; and for them our earnest prayer is, that He gracious consolation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Men's Bible Class and Ushers Union.

GEORGE P. JONES, Pastor. JOHN GESSFORD, Secretary. THOMAS ENOS, Secretary. Townsend, Delaware.

**Hunger, the Best Sauce**

Sauce is used to create an appetite or relish for the food. The right way is to look to your digestion. When you have good digestion you are certain to relish your food. Chamberlain's Tablets improve the digestion, create a healthy appetite and cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

**The Transcript, \$1.00**

## WARWICK

Mr. Harris, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with his family in town.

Mrs. Cora Bishop and daughters, Miss Nellie and Mrs. Samuel King, were Wilmington visitors Monday.

Mrs. C. W. Stearns and daughter, Miss Josephine, spent Thursday of last week with friends in Middletown.

A picnic was enjoyed by some of the members of the Woman's Club at Chesapeake Haven last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Alday Bishop, of Wilmington, was a week-end visitor at the home of his mother Mrs. Cora Bishop, near town.

Sunday School Sunday morning at 9:30. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. M. Cullom, 10:30 A. M. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Arthur Stearns, of near Cecilton, spent from Saturday until Tuesday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Stearns.

Miss Kathryn Thornton has been visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. Eugene Thornton and family, near Armstrong.

Miss Annie Degnan and Mr. Richard Aiken were quietly married at the St. Francis Xavier Church near town on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pierce and daughter, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Husfelt near Earleville Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn Mackie and children, of Providence, are spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Aiken.

Mr. Thos. Devine and daughter, Miss Lillian and friend, of near Summit Bridge, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Devine, near town.

## They Are Going Fast

The new series of Opera House bonds are going fast. Do not delay purchasing until they are all disposed of. You will regret it, if you do.

**Batteries recharged 75c. Service station for Titan and Gould Batteries. SHALLCROSS' GARAGE.**

## SOY BEAN MAJOR CROP

WASHINGTON, AUG. 15.—The soy bean is rapidly taking a place as a major crop in the farming section of the corn belt, replacing oats to a considerable extent and taking part of the corn acreage, says the Department of Agriculture. Although primarily used for forage, pasture and ensilage, the growing of seed during the last few years has become a very profitable industry. The production of seed has now increased to the point where the supply greatly exceeds the demand for planting.

County soy bean associations, growers, county agents and extension officials, notably in Illinois and Indiana, have concerned themselves in the development of a commercial outlet for the seeds, it is noted. Several mills in those states have become interested in the possibilities of that bean as a source of oil and meal. Two mills in Illinois have planned to use about 750,000 bushels this season, it has been reported to the department, while other mills are planning on a smaller scale.

The department inspectors have found considerable acreage put to growing the soy bean in the northern and corn belt states, showing a considerable increase. The possibilities of using the bean for oil and meal are ascribed by officials as the reason for the increase. Such a commercial outlet affords the grower another cash crop as corn and wheat, it is said.

The various ways in which the soy bean and its product are utilized in the United States indicate a ready market for the commercial production of soy bean seed, the department circular declares. Soy bean oil is largely used in the manufacture of soaps and paints, and it is also used in the manufacture of lard and butter substitutes, rubber substitutes, linoleum and printing ink, and as a salad oil. The cake or meal is a superior cattle feed and of high value for human consumption.

**The new Opera House bonds are being sold rapidly. Have you made your purchase?**

**The Polish You Have Been Waiting For YOU CAN NOW GET**

Clean and polishes your Furniture or Automobile in a few minutes. Works like magic on your finest furniture, paints and floors.

MRS. CORBIT VINYARD, Distributor, Middletown, Del.

**ESTATE OF HENRIETTA V. PARVIS, Deceased.** Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Henrietta V. Parvis, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Edward Hart and Ethel Brown on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1922, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executors without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executors on or before the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1923, or abide by the law in this behalf.

EDWARD HART, ETHEL BROWN, Executors.

Address MARTIN E. BURRIS, Attorney-at-Law, Middletown, Delaware.

## Classified Column

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dearborn nearly new. Apply to R. M. MOORE, Blacksmith Shop, Mt. Pleasant, Delaware.

I just received for sale one of the best Storerooms in Middletown with Dwelling and Garage attached. JOHN HELDMYER, Real Estate Broker.

RADIO PARTS, per Government specifications complete; phone included, \$7.00. P. G. FREDERICKS CO., 2846 Penna. Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—An outside Acetylene light plant with fixtures and stove. Will be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE W. DAVIS, Odessa, Del. Phone 46R4.

FOR SALE—Twenty high grade bred Holstein heifers and ten Guernseys, \$47 each. Also 75 pure-bred Hampshire pigs, \$16 pair. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boynton, Va.

### WANTED

WANTED—From 3 to 5 acres of land, with or without buildings. State price and location. Address, P. O. Box 88, Odessa, Del.

WANTED—Man to handle our established business in Middletown and vicinity. Must have car for delivery and furnish bond. Good opportunity for a reliable man for a permanent and profitable business. Address GRAND UNION TEA CO., 619 King St., Wilmington, Del.

### REAL ESTATE

If you are looking for a House or Farm. Call to see JOHN HELDMYER, Jr., Real Estate Broker, Main street, Middletown, Del.

### FOR RENT

ROOMS FOR RENT—I have recently refurnished, painted and decorated the rooms on the third floor of the Middletown Hotel, and will let these fine rooms with or without board. JOHN WRIGHT.

## NOT FOR PUBLIC PERUSAL

New York Girl Who Kept a Diary Found Means to Hide Home-coming From Mamma.

Ruth was approaching her nineteenth year and she considered herself old enough to remain at social affairs as late as she pleased. Her tolerant mother contended that a girl her age should be home at 11:30.

Ruth kept a diary. When she came home one night after mother had gone to bed mother took the liberty of reading her daughter's diary. "To bed at 12:15 a. m.," she said, the New York Sun says.

When Ruth returned from the office that evening mother and daughter had a quarrel. It was not long afterward that Ruth again came home from a dance after every one had gone to bed. Faithfully she sat down and wrote in her diary. Mother arose next morning earlier than the remainder of the family and rushed to the closet which held the diary. Quickly she turned the page until she came to the last contribution.

"Arose at 7:30," she read "and went to the office. To lunch with Al, my country Romeo. Home to dinner at 6. To dance at the Coe's with Flosie at 8:30. Fine time. Home—"

And then mother could read no more. What followed was written in short-hand.

### Drama Democratic.

It is the good fortune of the drama that it is the most democratic of the arts, since it must direct itself to the people as a whole. Yet this appeal to the multitude has never debased the drama. "Hamlet" and "Tartuffe" are most popular plays; and they are also masterpieces of dramatic art. Shakespeare and Moliere did not condescend to the public; they gave that public the best they had in them, but with the utmost care to give it also what they knew it relished. Of course, very few pieces have ever had the breadth of appeal of "Hamlet" and "Tartuffe"; and the modern dramatist, when he is building his play, is likely to have in mind some subdivision of the throng—either the larger segment that craves the fierce joys of melodrama or the smaller cross-section that is ever eager to discuss the problem-play.—Brander Matthews.

### Rubber and Maple Sugar.

An interesting parallel has been drawn between the different varieties of rubber trees in the tropics and those of maple trees in this country. Out of about 1,000 varieties of trees, all of which produce more or less rubber sap, only forty or fifty have been found whose product is considered commercially valuable.

When a would-be cultivator of rubber goes to a tropical country and sets out a plantation of rubber trees, which the natives know do not belong to the right variety, he causes amusing comment, such as would be excited by a South American who came to the United States and bored holes in soft maples with the expectation of obtaining sugar sap. Experience has shown that excellent rubber trees transplanted from their native habitat or other regions having apparently identical soil and climate may flourish in growth, yet lose their producing power. Rubber culture requires great expert knowledge.

### Largest Known Coin.

Probably the largest coin in the world is one belonging to Farren Zerbe, internationally famous expert on rare coins. It is a piece of stamped copper plate 10 inches square, and weighs 6½ pounds. It has a value of "4 Daler" (the daler was a coin of varying value) stamped on it, and the date 1730.

Such coins were commonly used in Sweden for some time during and after the wars of Charles XII. It is part of a collection of more than 30,000 specimens, representing mediums of exchange of all countries and periods from the earliest times to the present day. The total face, or original exchange, value of the collection is counted in millions, but no present value has ever been placed on it.

# EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOLLOWING our usual custom, we intend to hold next week a big CLEARANCE SALE not only of our August goods, but also a CLEARANCE SALE of the entire balance of our surplus stocks of Summer Goods of every kind—all at prices that bear no relation to the original cost.

We do not need to tell you that this means a very exceptional opportunity to buy fine new goods "DIRT CHEAP", as they say.

The Sale will start Saturday, August 26th, and continue one week to September 2d. Our next week's ad will give a full Announcement of the many BIG BARGAINS we offer in this EXTRAORDINARY CLEARANCE SALE.

IN THE MEANTIME WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE ALREADY ON HAND OTHER BARGAINS WHICH WE INVITE YOU TO EXAMINE

## FOGEL'S Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

## Note these New Prices on U.S. Tires

ON July 29, 1922, the lowest prices ever quoted on U.S. Passenger Car Tires went into effect—Royal Cords included. These new prices should give confidence to dealers and car-owners that no lower basis of quality tire prices will prevail.

Bear in mind that these prices apply to the most complete line of quality tires in the world. Remember, too—as you read the following table—that U. S. quality has been positively maintained.

SIZES	Royal Cord	Nobby Chain	FABRIC Chain	U.S. Plain	Plain
30 x 3 1/2 CL		\$12.55	\$11.40	\$9.75	\$9.25
30 x 3 1/2 "	\$14.65	15.60	13.00	10.65	
31 x 4 "	22.95	23.00	21.35	18.65	
30 x 3 1/2 SS	14.65				
32 x 3 1/2 "	22.95	20.45	16.90	15.70	
31 x 4 "	26.45				
32 x 4 "	29.15	24.35	22.45	20.85	
33 x 4 "	30.05	25.55	23.65	21.95	
34 x 4 "	30.85	26.05	24.15	22.40	
32 x 4 1/2 "	37.70	31.95	30.05		
33 x 4 1/2 "	38.55	33.00	31.05		
34 x 4 1/2 "	39.50	34.00	32.05		
35 x 4 1/2 "	40.70	35.65	33.55		
36 x 4 1/2 "	41.55	36.15	34.00		
33 x 5 "	46.95				
35 x 5 "	49.30	43.20	39.30		
37 x 5 "	51.85	45.75	41.70		

Federal Excise Tax on the above has been absorbed by the manufacturer

The dealer with a full line of U.S. Tires at these new prices can serve you better than you have ever been served before in the history of the automobile.

If there ever was any fancied advantage in shopping around for tires it disappeared on July 29, 1922.

**30 x 3 1/2 USCO FABRIC \$10.65**

**30 x 3 1/2 Clincher and Straight Side Royal Cord \$14.65**

**United States Tires United States Rubber Company**

Where You Can Buy U. S. Tires: BURRIS GARAGE HENRY D. HOWELL JAMES A. HART, Jr.

Middletown, Del. Middletown, Del. Townsend, Del.

## Specials

Silvex Bed Spreads - \$1.25  
Ladies' Silk Hose, all colors - .25  
Crepe Paper - .05  
Remnants in Gingham at a Big Saving  
Men's Leather Belts with Adjustable Roller Buckles - .25  
Ladies' and Men's Hose - .10  
Men's Garters - .10

## Lessin's Store

Same Old Story But a Good One

Mrs. Mahala Burns, Savanna, Mo., relates an experience, the like of which has happened in almost every neighborhood in this country, and has been told and related by thousands of others, as follows: "I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about nine years ago and it cured me of flux (dysentery). I had another attack of the same complaint three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended it to dozens of people since I first used it and shall continue to do so for I know it is a quick and positive cure for bowel troubles."

### Hot Weather Diseases

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months, and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can be depended upon. Many have testified to its excellence.

For Sheriff

Of New Castle County

**THOMAS K. PARKER**

Wilmington Hundred

Subject to Republican Party Rules

Register August 5th and 12th

For Coroner

New Castle County

**ISAAC S. BULLOCK**

Subject Decision Republican Party



## RADIO PHONE IS NO LONGER FAD

From a Toy Wireless Telephone Has Now Become Household Convenience.

### 35 STATIONS GIVING SERVICE

Out of the Air Come Daily News Bulletins, Lectures, Sermons, Vocal and Instrumental Concerts and Other Features.

New York.—Have you got your "ear to the air"?

Thousands have. Enthusiasm over the wireless telephone is spreading tremendously. From a fad and a toy the radio receiving set has become a household convenience.

Out of the air come daily news bulletins, lectures, sermons, vocal and instrumental concerts, operas, market reports, government time signals, shipping news, weather forecasts, fashion tips, agricultural reports, church services and children's bed-time stories.

Radio broadcasting service is available in all parts of the United States. Probably not less than 250,000 receiving sets are in operation, the daily audience that listens in numbering more than 1,000,000 people.

There are 14,000 amateur transmitting stations operated by enthusiastic experimenters and capable of short-distance broadcasting. Numerous government stations broadcast official business, but also can be used in distributing speeches or messages to the country at large.

**35 Stations Active.** Broadcasting stations giving public service now are operated in 35 cities. Here is the list:

Newark, N. J.—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company station; hourly service from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.

New York—Western Electric company station (experimental); occasional service.

Roselle Park, N. J.—Radio Corporation station; daily service.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Western Electric company station (experimental); occasional service.

Springfield, Mass.—Westinghouse station; hourly service from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Hartford, Conn.—C. D. Tuska company station; concerts Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Medford, Mass.—American Radio and Research corporation; news service.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Union college station; occasional programs of music.

Washington, D. C.—Government station, broadcasting correct time at noon and 10 p. m. daily. White and Boyer station, concerts and radio lectures Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Atlanta, Ga.—Carter Electric company station; news and music program Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Westinghouse station; complete daily program.

Cincinnati, O.—Precision Equipment company station; music and vaudeville programs and sport reports Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

**Give Grand Opera.** Chicago, Ill.—Westinghouse station; complete daily program; concerts Friday evening; grand opera program every evening except Friday during opera season.

Madison, Wis.—University of Wisconsin station; weather reports daily, except Sunday, at 12:35 p. m.; music program Friday evenings.

Kansas City, Mo.—Western Radio company station; market reports and weather forecasts daily; concerts every evening.

Lincoln, Neb.—University of Nebraska station; reports every evening.

Denver, Col.—Reynolds Radio company; news twice daily; concerts every evening.

Dallas, Tex.—Police and Fire department station; news, weather forecast and concerts every evening.

Austin, Tex.—University of Texas station; local news and athletic reports daily.

San Francisco, Cal.—Commercial and hotel stations broadcasting concerts every evening. California theater broadcasting performances nightly.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Hamburger's department store; daily service.

San Jose, Cal.—Fairchild laboratories station; daily service.

Other cities having broadcasting stations include: Cleveland, Philadelphia, Columbus, O., Buffalo, Detroit, Mich., Akron, O., Hamilton, O., Seattle, Wash., Houston, Tex., Davenport, Ia., Iowa City, Ia., Rome, Ga., Paris, Tex.

This does not include government stations, except the Arlington naval station. In addition the government has 230 land radio stations.

Probably the biggest public service broadcasting station in the country is being built by the American Telegraph and Telephone company in New York. After it is placed in operation others will be built in various centers over the country.

**Born in the House.** Toledo, O.—Frank Corson, grocer at Sylvania and Detroit avenues, was approached recently by a dealer in real estate, who offered an attractive little home on Lagrange street way. "It is a well made house and although not strictly modern, is in first class condition," said the land wizard. When Corson arrived at the house he was born in the house and his father, Marshall

**Buy Them Now.** Have you bought your bonds for the new opera house? If not you had better do so today. They are backed by securities that make them safe.

**For Sheriff** 1922

Of New Castle County

**THOMAS K. PARKER**

Wilmington Hundred Subject to Republican Party Rules Register August 5th and 12th

### ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the State Highway Department, at its office, Dover, Delaware, until 2 o'clock p. m., August 23, 1922, and at that place and time publicly opened, for the construction of State Highways, involving the following approximate quantities:

**CONTRACT NO. 41-A.**  
Superstructure (Steel) Laurel Bridge  
Structural Steel—  
111,000 lbs. Moving Parts  
40,000 lbs. Fixed parts  
7,000 lbs. Cast steel track plates  
Machinery—  
6,400 lbs. Racks, gears, bearings, misc.  
1,220 lbs. Forged steel  
800 lbs. Cold rolled shafting  
80 lbs. Bronze  
1,500 lbs. Reinforcing steel  
65 cu. yds. Counter weight  
(Plain concrete)  
12 M. B. L. Flooring  
80 lin. ft. Pipe railing  
Selected Motor and Housing.

The Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co., Chicago, Ill., are the designers of the steel superstructure.  
The contract will be for a lump sum.

**CONTRACT NO. CN-8.**  
Thru Townships, 0.427 Miles.  
1050 cu. yds. Excavation  
810 cu. yds. Cement Concrete Pavement  
200 lbs. Reinforcement

**CONTRACT NO. CN-9.**  
Thru St. Georges, 0.210 Miles.  
600 cu. yds. Excavation  
430 cu. yds. Cement Concrete Pavement  
100 lbs. Reinforcement

Performance of contract shall commence within ten (10) days after execution of the contract and be completed during 1922.

Monthly payments will be made for 90 per cent. of the construction completed each month.

Bidders must submit proposals upon forms provided by the Department.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a surety bond, certified check, or money to the amount of at least ten (10) per centum of the total amount of the proposal.

The envelope containing the proposal must be marked "Proposal for the Construction of State or State Aid Highways."

The contract will be awarded or rejected within twenty (20) days from the date of opening proposals.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Detailed plans of CN-8 and CN-9 may be seen at Dover.

General plan with plans sheet for Contract 41-A, index plans for Contracts CN-8 and CN-9 and specifications for each may be obtained upon deposit of \$10, which amount will be refunded upon return of plans and specifications in good condition at the office of the STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, Dover, Delaware.

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY,** THE 26TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1922 at 9 o'clock, A. M., standard time, the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate in the city of Wilmington, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

1. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of sixty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street one hundred feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

2. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

3. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

4. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

5. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

6. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

7. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

8. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

9. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

10. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

11. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

12. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

13. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

14. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

15. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

16. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

17. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

18. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

19. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

20. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

21. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

22. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

23. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

24. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

25. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

26. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

27. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

28. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

29. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Moore street, at the distance of one hundred and twenty feet north from the northerly side of Twenty-sixth street; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to a point; thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to a point; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth street seventy feet to the said easterly side of Moore street and thence northerly parallel with Moore street thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

thence westerly parallel with Twenty-second street two hundred feet, thence southerly parallel with Spruce street one hundred and sixteen feet, thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second street two hundred feet to the westerly side of Spruce street, thence northerly along the westerly side of Spruce street twenty-five feet, thence westerly parallel with Twenty-second street one hundred and fifty feet, thence northerly parallel with Spruce street twenty-five feet, thence easterly parallel with Twenty-second street one hundred and fifty feet to the westerly side of Spruce street, thence northerly along the westerly side of Spruce street sixty-six feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

(Clara Dill, single woman, to LaDale Horriok, wife of J. Horriok, Deed Record 1, Vol. 30, Page 348.)

All those certain lots or pieces of land situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street at the distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet four inches northeast from the northerly side of Twenty-seventh street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the southeasterly side of Twenty-eighth street, thence northerly along the southeasterly side of Twenty-eighth street one hundred feet to the southeasterly side of Washington street, and thence southeasterly along the southeasterly side of Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 2. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Washington street with the northerly side of Monroe street; thence northerly along said side of Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the aforesaid northerly side of Monroe street, thence northerly along said side of Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 3. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 4. Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Twenty-eighth street with the northerly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 5. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 6. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 7. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 8. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 9. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 10. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 11. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 12. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 13. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 14. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 15. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 16. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 17. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 18. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 19. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 20. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 21. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 22. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 23. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 24. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 25. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 26. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 27. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 28. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 29. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 30. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 31. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 32. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

No. 33. Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Washington street, thence southeasterly parallel with Washington street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Monroe street one hundred and twenty-five feet to another corner, thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-seventh street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.